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Experts Split On President's Security Plan

Nationwide Organizations Far Apart in Views as to Its Success

Each Presents Data

Best, Municipal League Says, but Social Security Group Calls It Defective

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Widely diverse views of the practicability of the Administration's social security bill were voiced here today by two nationwide organizations in this field—the National Municipal League and the American Association for Social Security.

Edward E. Witte, one-time executive director of the President's Committee on Economic Security, writing in the current number of the National Municipal Review, the league's official publication, characterizes the measure as "the best means of meeting the problem," while the Association for Social Security, in its official organ, Social Security, declares there are "serious and dangerous defects" in the provisions relating to unemployment insurance and contributory pensions."

Says Federal Aid Essential

"In order that aged pensioners shall be more adequately cared for and to aid the Government in carrying out its announced policy of returning responsibility for the care of unemployables to the states," Mr. Witte says, "federal aid is essential, as many states are financially unable to provide for their aged dependants."

Stressing the enormity of the task in view of the fact that almost 1,000,000 men and women more than 65 years old are now on the relief rolls, Mr. Witte holds that an increased rate of dependants among the aged must be expected. He is, he makes clear, against the Townsend Plan, which he calls "unworkable."

Praises President's Plan

In contradistinction to this, "the President's old-age security plan," he says, "forestalls impossible tax burdens and regulates the amount of the pensions by its provisions for a system of contributory old-age annuities and provides that the pension be determined by the percentage of the average wage of the dependent before reaching the retirement age of 65.

"The program is fundamentally sound from the economic viewpoint. The only politically practical alternative is a free pension system for all citizens of the country who reach a specified age. This alternative involves such great tasks and heavy tax burdens in the future that there can be but little doubt that the plan for old-age security embodied in the Social Security Act is preferable."

Based on Factual Data

The American Association for Social Security analysis of the bill included a survey of social security legislation throughout the country and was contained in Social Security, its official organ.

With the passage of the old-age pension laws in seven additional states this year, the number of commonwealths providing in this manner for their aged poor has reached 35, it says. Meanwhile, the number of states having unemployment laws has reached six, California and New Hampshire having enacted such legislation recently. The seven states passing old-age pension laws were listed as Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, Rhode Island and Vermont.

"Solid South" Melts

"The old-age pension map of the northern states is now complete with the exception of South Dakota," it says. "The 'solid South' is no longer 'solid,' since Florida and Arkansas joined the pension roll this year, and Texas is voting on an old-age pension referendum on Aug. 24. Oklahoma is voting on a similar amendment on Sept. 24.

"Citizenship is made a condition in all but two states. Twenty-two of the 35 states grant pensions at the age of 65. The rest set the minimum age at 68 or 70. More and more the states are assuming the greater share of the financial cost involved.

"Fifteen states pay the entire cost of the pension system. State residence requirements for pensions are also being reduced, the newer laws setting the residence minimum at five years. All the laws set maximum pension grants generally at $30 a month, except New York, Montana and Massachusetts.

Where Laws Split

"Of the six unemployment insurance laws now on state statute books, four—New York, California, New Hampshire and Washington—are based on the principle of one pool fund for the state as a whole. The other two—Utah and Wisconsin—permit separation of funds through individual company reserves."

The analysis then takes up the unemployment insurance provisions of the bill, declaring they are "based on a faulty method of encouraging states to enact legislation

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***The March of the Nations** suspended while Rufus Steele is absent on vacation, will be resumed Monday, Sept. 9.*

Paris Pact Serves Actual Purpose But Disappoints Misguided Hopes

Judgment Held Premature That It Perished in Manchuria or Africa

Not World Cure-All

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Did the Pact of Paris perish on the windswept plain of Manchuria in September of 1931? If not, will it perish in another September upon the blazing lowlands which surround the Abyssinian plateau and among the crags and crevasses of that terrific hinterland?

Or, more accurately, is the doom of that solemn obligation sealed in the suave chancelleries of Europe and America, where tight-lipped statesmen write their notes?

Likewise, have the remaining other post-war hopes for an organized peace gone down to final defeat?

On the heels of Secretary Hull's virtual invocation of the Pact in the Ethiopian crisis, Washington, like every other capital, is today seeking answers to these vital questions. And, oddly enough, it has a duty to ask.

Premature Knells

For it was in this same capital that Woodrow Wilson mediated and published his Fourteen Points, that he seized and sponsored the idea of the League of Nations: that, a decade later, a Republican Secretary of State to his intense surprise found himself sponsoring a pact to outlaw war jointly devised by a university professor and a humanitarian lawyer.

Yes, the organized peace movement has had many bloomings in Washington, and many disappointments.

A week ago everyone was saying: "The Kellogg Pact is finished. It is washed up. The Roosevelt Administration, by turning a deaf ear to Ethiopia's protests, has struck the coup de grâce. Too bad."

They were premature and they were shallow observers. Their comment was based on two serious misinterpretations. The first error mistook the real significance of the Pact of Paris itself. The second understated Secretary Hull's first note to the Ethiopian King of Kings.

First, what is the Pact of Paris? It is an international pledge to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. But it is still a pledge; a pledge in its essence no more and no less binding on nations than the pledges individuals used to sign solemnly at impressionable moments of their careers to refrain from the use of liquor, or tobacco, or playing at cards. Sometimes, when these human pledges were backed by a real understanding of the truths involved, they were kept. More often they were broken.

So it is with nations. When a nation interprets its pledge in the widest and true sense, it will genuinely refrain from the use of war as an instrument of national policy.

But when nations are under stress—when economic and social circumstance hems them in—they are apt to interpret pledges in a vague sense, or to ignore them altogether with the plea of higher necessity. It is very easy to make up excuses which will fill the diplomatic bill.

The pledge which the nations took in the Salle de l'Horloge on that warm August day in 1928 was not entirely new. The Covenant of the League of Nations was also a solemn pact against war, and juridically speaking the pact did noth-

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Origin and Application

April 6, 1927—Original Briand proposal for outlawry of war between France and United States.

Aug. 27, 1928—Enlarged pact, open to all nations, signed after negotiation led by Secretary Frank B. Kellogg of the United States.

July 24, 1929—Pact of Paris formally proclaimed in force.

Jan. 7, 1932—Stimson notes to Japan and China announce policy of nonrecognition toward changes brought about by means contrary to the pact.

Feb. 24, 1932—League of Nations Assembly report declaring Japan a violator of the pact in Manchuria.

July 4, 1935—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia asks America to invoke pact against Italy.

July 5, 1935—President Roosevelt replies that the dispute is in the hands of the League, and is "loath to believe" Italy or Ethiopia will violate the pact, signed by both.

July 13, 1935—Secretary of State Hull issues statement strongly supporting pact, with implied reference to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Britain Forced To Aid League Or Join Reich

Hard Alternatives Face London Over Italo-Ethiopian Clash

Geneva Is Pivotal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—If the League of Nations takes action in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Italy is likely to withdraw, while if the League fails to act, Great Britain's interest in Geneva will sink to the vanishing point.

Such is the dilemma which diplomatic observers discern behind the bare words of the House of Commons debate on this question last Thursday.

The debate showed that the Government has decided not to take unilateral action in the Italo-Ethiopian affair, but to put the matter up to the League as one involving the whole conception of collective security.

Some prior consultation between Britain, France and Italy, as signatories of the treaty of 1906 in which they defined their respective interests in Ethiopia, is also envisaged. Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador in Paris, has been sounding possibilities over the week end of Premier Pierre Laval's taking the initiative in this direction. But even if this is done, Secretary Joseph Avenol of the League has made it clear in London last week and in Paris this week, that the dispute is bound in the long run to come back to the League.

Threat of Isolation

If France, Russia and the Little Entente want the collective method to survive, Great Britain says in effect, they must not run away in face of Italy's challenge. Otherwise Great Britain will disinterest herself from Continental Europe and take no steps to prevent the Versailles territorial settlement from being forcibly overturned.

This is interpreted as meaning in the long run either isolationism or a close co-operation with Germany.

The reply of the status quo states to the British Government's implied threat is that Great Britain herself has so far shown no great alacrity to use the teeth in the League Covenant. They were not used against Italy after the bombardment of Corfu in 1923, nor against Japan after the occupation of Manchuria.

In both cases it was Great Britain's hand which was strongest on the brakes. So they ask, is Britain now really prepared to come into Europe? Is she ready to take an active interest in the Austrian question and Anschluss? Will she admit that peace in Eastern Europe and such questions as Memel and the Polish Corridor are British interests as well as Europe's?

Crucial Answer

If Great Britain were to answer these questions with an unequivocal yes—and the remarks of Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, on July 11 went some way toward doing so—there is little doubt that the rest of Europe would agree to make the League function in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Failing a satisfactory answer, observers here believe that either the rest of the world, including Great Britain, will let the dispute take its course, or that Great Britain will reverse her decision, announced last Thursday, not to take unilateral action, and will act alone.

Here would be a still graver problem for the League even than it

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Call for Organized Women To Rally for Democracy Sounded by Business Group

Convention at Seattle Opens With Committees Planning for Security

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15—A call to the organized women of the United States to unite for the protection of an effective democracy with security and opportunity for all is sounded this week at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

The vanguard of 2000 delegates, representing the 60,000 members of the organization, have arrived and are spending the day in occupational conferences while the executive committee and board of directors are hammering out a program for security for both men and women as the best means of protecting the economic future of the women of the country.

Delegates Warned

Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., national president, who has traveled 60,000 miles this year, or a mile for every member, has brought to the convention information as the result of which she has advised the delegates to be on their guard against recent trends which would stop the progress of the women of America. More than 63 per cent of the federation members have dependents, increasing the necessity for them to hold their jobs.

A two-year study of the employability of women conducted by Dr. Iva Lowther Peters of Fishkill, N. Y.,

Mrs. Geline M. Bowman
National President of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

shows that nearly 49 per cent of the women reporting have met with definite discriminations against them on the ground of sex. Younger men, they charge, are mainly responsible for the attempt to take not only their jobs but the well-deserved earnings of older and well-established women. The extent and violence of the discriminations have increased during the depression.

But bad business conditions need no longer serve as an excuse for

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Wool Workers Seeking Action On Wage Scale

Manufacturers Are in Quandary as Orders Continue to Pour In

Boston Today—*also sees* — Moon make final preparations for going into hiding tonight—Governor Curley sign bill providing that State pay Public Utility Commission salaries—Quincy prepare to launch destroyer—Boston port busy as 800 sail for Europe and tropics.

Textile—**More Wages Demanded of Wool Industry**

On desks of principal New England woolen manufacturers today were two items of business clamoring for attention. One was a growing pile of orders for new woolen products, especially yarns to meet demands of women knitters; the other was a very blunt summary of demands, delivered this morning, by representatives of the United Textile Workers' Union.

These demands are for wage boosts from 5 to 40 per cent, and for limiting work to 40 hours a week and two shifts daily. Five holidays during the year are permitted, but if manufacturers want to make up for these omissions they must pay time and a half for overtime work.

Strikes and threats of strike in recent weeks have given orders a substantial impetus—estimated by the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers today as averaging 25,000 pounds a week for each New England factory—as retailers sought to get delivery of merchandise before trouble came.

This condition gives teeth to labor's demands and had the industry in something of a turmoil today. The manufacturers have until next Monday to give their answer to the demands.

Moon—**It Goes Into Hiding at 10:12 Tonight**

At exactly 12 minutes past 10 tonight (astronomers calculate such things to a split second) the moon begins a total eclipse. It will remain almost completely obscured for one hour and 41 minutes—the longest period of totality in some 50 years, according to astronomers.

The eclipse is conveniently timed, no one need remain up all night to observe what many astronomers regard as being 1935's premier celestial sporting event. Contributing to manifold efforts to properly describe this eclipse, Dr. L. B. Andrews and Dr. D. H. Menzel of Harvard will broadcast a special program over WBZ and other stations of the National Broadcasting Company tonight from 12 to 12:15. Their remarks will come directly from Harvard's famous observatory.

Mechanics of this eclipse are rather simple. There are three celestial bodies involved, the sun, the earth, and the moon. The sun throws its rays at the world. One half of the world, of course, is light, the other dark. From this dark side there hangs out in space 860,000 miles long a black (umbra) cone, which is the earth's shadow. Tonight, the moon will simply enter this shadow, have no light to reflect.

Natural scientists welcome tonight's eclipse as offering opportunity to check instruments, calculate more accurately the moon's size and position.

Utilities—**State Takes Over Payment of Board**

Governor Curley today signed a bill which provides that the State pay the salaries of the five members of the Public Utilities Commission in full. Previously, the $36,000 annual expenditure has been met by the utilities and the State each contributing half. It was held that by paying the entire amount, the State would relieve members of the commission from any responsibility to utility concerns.

In signing the measure, the State broke a precedent of 50 years' standing. When the old railroad board (forerunner of the present body) was established the utility paid all the salaries. In succeeding years the State has accepted more and more of the burden.

Ship—**New Destroyer Nearly Ready for Launching**

Workmen were busy today putting finishing touches on the destroyer Phelps in preparation for launching Thursday from Bethlehem's Fore River shipyard. This destroyer will be the leader in a group of eight ships of the same design, three of which will be constructed at the Fore River plant, remaining four at Camden, N. J.

The Phelps is named in honor of Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N., who was born in Bucksport, Me., 1822, and who served in Mexican and Civil wars. His granddaughter, Mrs. Richard A. Kearny, Washington, D. C., will christen the ship as it slides down the ways.

First of its kind ever to be launched in the United States, the Phelps represents new developments in destroyer design. Besides uses to which destroyers ordinarily are put, this new class of ships are intended

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, July 15

Business Congress—Convenes in London

LONDON (AP)—Two thousand delegates from 40 nations congregated today for the Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management, claiming a record for size of a business congress and for procedure—no speeches and no resolutions. More than 1,000,000 words in 200 papers will be read, however, in the congress, which continues until July 20.

The Duke of Kent, King George's youngest son, substituted for his brother, the Prince of Wales, today, in opening the congress. "I am sure you will not overlook the fact that behind the management factor is the human being," he said.

Housing—Land Condemnation Held Illegal

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Sixth District United States Circuit Court of Appeals held today that the Federal Government has no power to condemn land for use in public housing projects.

Important legal prop knocked out from under the housing program: Page 1.

Treasure—Liner Egypt Yields Salvage

BREST, France (AP)—Divers from the Italian salvage ship Artiglio have recovered 4,000,000 gold francs (about $280,000) from the wreck of the sunken liner Egypt within the past fortnight, it was learned today. This salvage nearly completes a six-year task.

Boulder Dam—Patrolled Pending Arbitration

BOULDER CITY, Nev. (AP)—Extra police and sheriffs' deputies patrolled the streets of Boulder City today as striking workmen on the Boulder Dam project and representatives of the contractors planned to submit their differences to a board of arbitration. Fifty more workmen struck over the week end, bringing the total number of men idle to about 400.

The protest was directed against their traveling on their own time from Boulder City to the dam, about eight miles.

Assyrians—Britain Asked to Aid Settlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government has been asked to help finance the settlement in Syria of the remnant of the Assyrians who had settled in Iraq, by the League of Nations Committee for the Settlement of Assyrian Refugees. Thus Britain would discharge what has been called a moral obligation to end the homeless distress of these former allies of Britain during the war.

Farley—Starts Scouting Trip to Hawaii

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt bade farewell to his chief political lieutenant, Postmaster General James A. Farley, this noon, as Mr. Farley departed for an extended semipolitical tour across the continent and then on to Hawaii. Mr. Farley's mission followed a Democratic political fiesta down Chesapeake Bay at Jefferson Island over the week end.

Little definite emerges from this political coming and going. The Jefferson Island stunt was largely to put the President's name on the guest book of a political club he has hitherto shunned, and the Farley trip is to be a cautious scouting tour preceding Mr. Roosevelt's own swing across the continent. Politics is simmering in the caldron, but it will not bubble over the edges out in the country until Congress adjourns.

War Clouds—Duce Orders Submarines, Legions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy will rush 10 new submarines to be commpleted within the next few months. This announcement today led observers to believe that Mussolini will make every effort to warn off any interference with an Ethiopian war; also that Ittaly is thus answering the Anglo-German naval pact.

This, plus hastening warlike preparations by creating several other legions destined for East African service, gave added substance to reports that war has been definitely decided upon by Il Duce. The two weeks ending September, when the rainy season ceases, are said to be the zero hour.

Courts—New York City Demands Centralization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Combination of 16 disjointed, inefficient and costly court systems of the five boroughs into one centralized system was today recommended to the city by the Citizens' Budget Commission. A year's survey resulted in the conclusion that more city control and less state interference was needed, the State having passed heterogeneous court acts and largely caused the present confusion.

The Commission blueprints a system of justice: Page 1.

Bastille—Rival July 14 Rallies Peaceful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The rigid, self-imposed discipline of parading workers and Fascists on Bastille Day, yesterday, left France sobered and deeply concerned with the formidable strength of left and right coalitions. Rioting might have injured the cause of workers or Fascists with the large bulk of peace-loving Frenchmen. But the orderly march of nearly 200,000 gave substance to an impression of serious purpose.

Thus a deadlocked parliamentarianism in France faces determined

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U. S. Land Taking For Housing Plans Declared Illegal

Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati Upholds Lower Tribunal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15 — The New Deal suffered a new and severe check in the federal courts today when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati by a two-to-one decision upheld a lower court order declaring the Government lacked power to condemn private property for housing projects.

Harold L. Ickes, Housing Administrator, immediately declared that the great federal slum-clearance and low-cost housing program "will go forward" despite the decision, while the immediate prospect was that the matter would be carried to the Supreme Court.

Difficulties in condemning private property to erect the vast slum clearance projects envisioned by the New Deal have hampered the work in many localities. A total of close to $1,000,000,000 will be expended on this proposed rebuilding of American municipalities if federal, city and local construction projects now contemplated go through.

Court obstacles in the way of such action appeared today in Detroit where the contemplated $6,000,000 slum clearance project brought court objections from 12 property owners, charging that the plan is being "undertaken for the subtle purpose of encouraging and influencing voters in the working classes."

A brief filed by Leslie T. Jones, for the group, characterized the federal project as a plan of the "same impractical dreamers who advocated destruction of crops." Petitions accompanying protests urged that arguments be heard by three judges, and that if these judges deny the motion a stay of proceedings be granted pending appeal to the Circuit Court at Cincinnati.

It was the Cincinnati court which today, two to one, upheld an earlier decision of Federal Judge Dawson of Louisville, that the Government has no right to condemn private property for housing. The latest opinion was written by Judge Moorman and concurred in by Judge Ben Hicks. Judge Florence Allen dissented.

Mr. Ickes said slum-clearance will continue, seeking to obtain land sites by three methods: seeking vacant land, building where the Government can obtain 100 per cent options so as to be spared the need of condemnation; and turning over the task of assembling land to local housing authorities.

The court's decision will hamper the speed and efficiency of the Government's housing program, Mr. Ickes indicated.

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Little Entente Unites to Block Hapsburg Return

Prague Announcement Is Blow to Otto's Hopes—Schuschnigg's Mishap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 15—While Vienna is preoccupied with the motor accident to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, speculating on whether it could be attributed to the action of political malcontents and attempting to forecast who might take over the Chancellorship should Dr. Schuschnigg find it necessary to give up office, new attention has been suddenly drawn to the growing unity of the Little Entente in opposition to a Hapsburg return.

Hapsburg supporters here, who have been counting on Czechoslovakia's acquiescence in a restoration, have now had their hopes dashed by an editorial in the Czech government organ, Prager Presse, to the effect that Czechoslovakia stands shoulder to shoulder with the other two members of the Little Entente opposing return of the Hapsburgs.

Czechs Back Entente

Recently rumors have been circulating, not only in Austria, but in many other countries that Czechoslovakia, unlike its two partners, Roumania and Yugoslavia, was more than lukewarm on the question on the grounds that the return of the Hapsburgs is preferable to union between Austria and Germany. It was believed that this was the reason why, instead of holding a Little Entente conference, as expected, King

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Grouchy Congress Bows to Dictates Of New Deal Will

Main Bills Passed or on Way—Only Tax Debate Holds List Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The New Deal has got about what it wants from the first session of a hot and shirt-sleeved seventy-fourth Congress, and shows every indication of getting more.

That, in a word, sums up the cardinal fact in a legislative situation that is being obscured by talk of hot-weather opposition, revolts, and an occasional minor Roosevelt defeat in sub-committee, committee, or even one of the two houses.

A look at the record shows that the Roosevelt Administration has got a surprising amount of the far-reaching and radical proposals which it has asked from Congress; that there is every likelihood that it will get most, if not all, of the rest of the measures it urged; and finally, that it has caused to be enacted what is probably the most comprehensive batch of social and economic legislation in the past half century.

Have to Stand Court Test

The only fly in the ointment, so far as the New Deal is concerned, is the fact that this legislation is so very far-reaching and radical that the Supreme Court has yet to be heard from. More than at any time within memory, the ultimate outcome of legislation is not what a substantially acquiescent Congress

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Bar Condemns Hauptmann Circus

$2,712,181 Saving Is Seen by Stopping Waste in New York Courts

Control Body Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Unification of New York City's "cumbersome and intricate" judicial machine through a central body charged with its efficient administration was recommended to city officials in a report by the Citizens Budget Commission through its chairman, William Church Osborn, today.

The result of a year's survey, the study embodies data on all 16 court systems now operative in the five boroughs. These employ 2000 persons exclusive of the judges, and, in 14 recommendations for greater social efficiency, the commission envisions a saving of $2,712,181 annually to the taxpayers.

Describing the problem as one not of "ability and honesty" so much as in the "ordinary management of many persons and a mass of business," the chief contribution of the report over previous discussions of the administration of justice here is in seeing the judicial mechanism as a whole and its solution in a single systematic unit.

Legislature a Barrier

Mandatory legislation passed yearby-year by the Legislature, independent of the consent of the city, is chiefly answerable for the high cost of the system, the report states, and it asserts that this legislative "barrier" to a more closely knit and less costly judiciary must be "smashed" and a greater degree of "home rule" in its courts vested in the city.

The commission's proposal for a central court building in Manhattan already has been adopted by the City Administration and is on the list of federal public works projects for this area, and its plea for a reclassification of the salaries of court officials was brought forward by the State Commission on the Administration of Justice in 1934 and was one of the reasons for undertaking the present study.

In support of its contention for unified control, the commission finds

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Trial by Ballyhoo

IN AN editorial dealing with the Hauptmann trial, The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 14, 1935, said in part:

"The secondary and more important result is a verdict of guilty against the American Public on the charge of cruel, morbid and dangerous curiosity.

"It confirms a judgment held by the people of many countries whose culture Americans look down upon, that trial by ballyhoo arouses little surprise or shame in the United States because Americans know no higher standards of justice and of journalism.

"It is a challenge to every individual to establish standards for himself and to defend his own thinking against emotionalism and propaganda."

Move Made by American Association to Ban Blatant Publicity

Seeks Co-operation

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—Criticism of the conduct of the Bruno Hauptmann trial is contained in a report presented today to the American Bar Association by its committee on co-operation between the press and the bar.

The committee said that "to treat a simple trial as a public show, as was done in the sensational trial of Bruno Hauptmann, is to cheapen life itself by causing people generally to undervalue the life of the criminal and to increase the morbid desires of sensation seekers."

"Leaders of the bar and the newsvending agencies who are sincerely interested in the preservation of American institutions should join forces and consider ways and means of preventing a repetition of such incidents as occurred in the Bruno Hauptmann trial," the resolution stated.

Should Guard Future

"They should take steps to minimize the possibility that in the future, other lawyers and publicity seekers may feel that a precedent has been established which can be followed with impunity," the resolution added.

The committee suggests at this time that it would be improper to comment on whether or not a fair trial was had by Hauptmann. In

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Boston Day . . . Textile, Eclipse, Underpass, Ship . . .

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to serve as flagships for their divisions, having accommodation for additional officers and men provided on the usual destroyer design.

Destroyer Phelps's dimensions:

1. Length of waterline, 372 feet.
2. Extreme breadth, 36 feet 10⅝ inches.
3. Displacement, 1850 tons.

Port—Overseas Craft Take on 800 Tourists

More good-bys and bon voyages were shouted from Boston over the week end than in many previous moons. All told, some 800 persons sailed for Europe and the tropics.

Biggest passenger list (500) sailed on the Samaria Saturday night. The Transylvania carried 200 yesterday.

Incoming were the Laconia and the Nova Scotia, both from England.

Connecticut—Saybrook Looks Back 321 Years

In Saybrook, Conn., citizens are flipping calendars back 300 years in preparation for their Tercentenary celebration Friday and Saturday this week. They will show visitors how Adrian Block, the Dutch navigator, and his ship looked as they sailed up the Connecticut River in 1614.

There will be no need of vivid imaginations for visitors to picture the original explorer, since the craft, bearing the figure representing Block, is almost an exact duplicate of the explorer's ship.

It will sail up the river at sunset, come to anchor. "Adrian Block and his crew" will disembark, exchange greetings with "astonished Indians" and sing several authentic Dutch sea-chanties of the fifteenth century.

Boxford—North End Children Off for Camp

Today 50 noisy North End children clambered abroad a North Station train and headed for Boxford (Mass.) summer camp where for the next two weeks they will swim, play tennis, hike, and forget their tenement homes.

The Boxford Camp has been maintained by the North Bennet Street Industrial School for 15 years. Each summer hundreds of boys, girls and even needy mothers have spent two-week periods on the 30-acre lakeside estate.

After a winter of increased delinquency in the North End, special effort is being made this summer to give children in that district a semblance of supervised summer recreation.

Thus the Boxford summer camp and the industrial school are both attempting to keep the children's attention focused on vocational and recreational activity rather than on "drug-store conferences" that often result in petty crime.

It was announced today that summer petty delinquency rises 20 per cent in the North End when school adjourns for the holidays. This year direct attempts are being made to lower the delinquent list.

Description of activity at Boxford summer camp will be found on page 3.)

Securities—License of Brokerage Firm Revoked

John C. Hull, head of the securities division of the State Public Utilities Department, today revoked the license of E. E. Nazzaro, Inc., brokers. He charged evidence of fraudulent dealing had been given him. Three witnesses testified that they were unable to obtain delivery of securities for which they had paid the firm.

Underpass—Brookline Still Has Its Hopes

Construction of an underpass in Brookline Village to relieve traffic congestion caused by the Worcester Turnpike loomed as a possibility (albeit somewhat remotely) today. Brookline selectmen have secured Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan's assurance that he considers the underpass a good project, but he also advised the selectmen that three obstacles stand in its way:

(1) The State must appropriate approximately $600,000 to pay land damages.

(2) The Curley $35,000,000 bond issue for public works must be passed.

(3) And $13,000,000 of the bond issue must be allocated to his department.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild drama:	NBC dance music	CBS vocal trio	Hits and Encores:
5:15	"Clear All Wires"	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school	shopping talks &
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Musical drama	"Jack Armstrong"	recordings
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news	Yankee Singers	CBS vocalist
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club	Features; news	Reports; sketch	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Music; records	Minute Men; talk	Concert Min'tures;
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"The Desert Kid"	Feature; music	soloists; orchestra
7:00	Joe Rines's Orch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Sports comment	Tito Guizar
7:30	"Hum and Strum"	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Savitt's Orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"The Jamboree"	Boake Carter, news	Phelan's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Dorsey Brothers	Guy Lombardo &	"Rhythm Aces"
8:15	Molly," comedy	Al Smith; talk	his orchestra	Golf lesson
8:30	American Adventure;	Margaret Speaks;	"I-Night Stands";	Organ recital
8:45	narrator; sketches	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat";	Mixed quartet
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Male quartet	"Six-Gun Justice,"
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloist	'Musical Moments'	dramatic sketch
9:30	Network dramatic		"St. Louis Blues";	Beethoven concert
9:45	sketch; music		soloists; orchestra	News Service
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady;	Crusaders; talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour; comedy sketch;	quartet; orchestra	Gypsy music	his orchestra
10:30	vocal trio; male	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Phelan's Orchestra
10:45	quartet; orchestra	with Max Baer	Spotlight Revue	Jouett Shouse; talk
11:00	Studio reports	Forecasts; news	News Service	Sign off
11:15	Music; "Ink Spots"	Sports; music	Lyman's Orchestra	
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Myers's Orchestra	Imperial Varieties	
11:45	orchestra	The Hoofinghams'	Ferdinando's Orch.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC. Broadcast from Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WBZ. George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ. National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:30 WEEI. Music Guild: Chamber Music recital.
2:30 WEEI. Al Pearce and His Gang: popular variety.
3:00 WNAC. Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fenway Park; Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ. "The Silver Flute"; tales of a wandering gypsy.
5:00 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI. "Amos 'n' Andy," serial dramatic sketch.
7:30 WBZ. Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, director.
7:45 WEEI. You and Your Government; "Taxation for Prosperity—Missing the Intangibles," speakers.
8:00 WNAC. Frank Munn and Lucy Monroe, soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ. Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI. Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ. Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI. Ben Bernie's Orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ. N. T. G. and his Girls; Duncan Sisters; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC. "On the Air"; Gluskin's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 WEEI. Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WNAC. Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:45 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI. Strauss Operetta, "Die Fledermaus," with Francia White, James Melton; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB. Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
10:30 WBZ. WBZA Players in "Robert Emmett," from Springfield.
12:00 WNAC. Portland (Ore.) Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego fair.

Art of Homemade Bread Revived by Iowa Strike

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 15 (AP)—Des Moines' housewives got a taste of "grandma's" days today as the bread strike carried over into its fourth day, with no indications of a break.

Many a Des Moines mother to whom bread making had become a neglected art looked to her own resources for supplies of fresh bread.

Home-baked rolls, biscuits and yellow squares of corn bread were favorite products of the culinary art.

Heavy shipments of bread from cities as far distant as 150 miles and overtime production by small local bakeries, unaffected by the strike against the six major companies, helped fill the local demand, but fell short of the goal.

Peaceful picketing continued at the six bakeries which have ceased operations, as bakery officials stood firm on their refusal to grant a closed shop for which union bakers, drivers and salesmen are striking.

Stratosphere Bag on Way To Dayton for Inquiry

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 15 (AP)—The big balloon, which collapsed just before starting time for the stratosphere flight Friday, was loaded into an army truck and headed for Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

There, probably next Saturday and Sunday, an expert board of inquiry will examine the three tons of rubberized material in an effort to ascertain the still undisclosed cause of its failure.

Edwin T. McKnight

Edwin C. McKnight, pardoned from state's prison three days ago by Gov. James M. Curley on the grounds of illness, passed on Saturday night in his Medford home. He was president of the defunct Medford Trust Company, and was sentenced in 1932 on charges growing out of the bank's failure.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Outlook for July 15, to July 20, 1935, Inclusive, for the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers Thursday and Friday; normal temperature beginning of week, warmer middle, cooler Friday and Saturday.

Boston and vicinity: Somewhat oppressive and threatening weather probably with a shower late this afternoon or tonight; clearing early Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday night; moderate southeast shifting to westerly winds.

All New England States: Showers tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast and south winds, shifting to northwest and diminishing Tuesday morning; overcast weather with showers tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	86	Minneapolis	68	86
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	82	94
Chicago	68	82	New York	74	88
Denver	58	76	Norfolk	72	76
Helena	64	92	Philadelphia	74	90
Jacksonville	74	88	St. Louis	76	88
Kansas City	76	92	San Francisco	54	76
Los Angeles	68	86	Washington	72	88
Miami	78	86			

A—8 a. m. July 15.
B—Maximum July 14.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:28 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:50.

Masonic Hall in Use 145 Years

Richmond, Va., claims the oldest Masonic hall in the United States is located there and still in use 145 years after it was built.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30. Third Symphony ("Eroica"), in E-Flat, Opus 55 (First two movements) Beethoven
I. Allegro con brio.
II. Marcia funebre.
Wedding March from "Coq d'Or" Rimsky-Korsakov
Fantasia on "Madam Butterfly" Puccini
Prelude in C-Sharp Minor Rachmaninov
Polka, "Mid Thunder and Lightning" Strauss
Dance of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" Ponchielli
ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor, Jamaica Pond Bandstand, 8.
ERA OPERA GROUP—Concert in Public Library Lecture Hall, 7.

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Post Road," South Shore Players with Leona Roberts, Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.
DENNIS—"Fly Away Home," With Donald Brian, Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

STATE—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever,"—which many people like as well as "One Night of Love." 11:25 a. m. 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 10:13. "Good Little Monkeys," Walt Disney color cartoon. Our Gang comedy.
FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong." Another opera star story from novel by Beverly Nichols. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Under water nature film, "Sea Killers."
EXETER—"Les Miserables," 3, 6, 8:55. "Spring Tonic."
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Don't Bet on Blondes," a comedy with Warren William. Fenway, 2:35, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount, 10:10 a. m., 12:38, 2:56, 5:24, 7:42, 10:10. "Ladies Crave Excitement," news-reel cameraman story.
KEITH'S—"Orchids to You." Jean Muir as florist keeps the secret of patrons who send flowers to various people. With John Boles. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in "No More Ladies" 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"Men Without Names." More G-men, headed by Fred MacMurray. With Madge Evans. 11:20 a. m., 2:01, 4:51, 7:42, 10:23. Stage: "Teeing Off" revue, with Alex Morrison. Overture: "Indian Impressions."
MODERN—"Oil for the Lamps of China." 9 a. m., 12:11, 3:22, 6:24, 9:36. "Honeymoon Limited," with Neil Hamilton as an author on a transcontinental walking tour.
PARK—Mussolini's production glorifying recent Italian history, "Man of Courage," 1:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:18, 9:10.
BOSTON—"Thunder in the East." Domestic and national conflicts in the Orient, with Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 10:07 a. m., 1:08, 4:09, 7:04, 10:03. "Ones to Every Bachelor."
UPTOWN—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:10, 4:08, 7:06, 10:04. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite."
TREMONT—"Age of Innocence," and "George White's Scandals." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY—Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in "People Will Talk."
COOLIDGE CORNER—"Escape Me Never." 2:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Secret of the Chateau."
SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Mexico Today"; color cartoon, "Along Flirtation Walk"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

NEGRO ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Preacher Takes His Text," by Ralf Coleman, director of the group. ERA Orchestra. Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley St. 8.
ERA FREE LECTURE—John Crooks speaks on "ERA Activities." ERA orchestra and vaudeville. South Boston Municipal Bldg., 533 East Broadway. 7:30. Another lecture on same subject by Rev. James E. Crichlow, with Community Chorus, at St. Cyprian's Parish House, Tremont and Walpole Sts. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT BAND—Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ERA TOUR—Starts from Mt. Vernon Church, 6 Massachusetts Ave., at 9 a. m. Visits Mapparium of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and the Museum of Fine Arts. Reservations free, made at Public Libraries and ERA Reading and Game Rooms.
FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler walk at Castle Island. Meet at 8 at causeway at island.
ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Hayward Stained Glass, 11 a. m.
KIWANIS CLUB—Myron C. Huckle speaks on "The Development of the Diesel Engine." Boston City Club, 12:15.

Only 'Troubled' Industries Face Control, Wellesley Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—Business regulation by Government may apply in future only to those industries in chaotic condition or affecting a public interest. A series of laws for such industries—based on research into NRA practices—was foreseen as the Government's possible future control policy by Dr. Willard L. Thorp, acting chairman of the advisory council of the NRA, in a discussion at the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress today.

Citing the Guffey coal bill as an example of this trend to regulation of certain spots in the industrial picture, Dr. Thorp expressed the opinion that special control acts providing for regulatory or advisory commissions might be the future substitute for the NRA in coal, petroleum, lumber and like industries.

These acts, he said, would doubtless push close to the boundary of constitutional validity and some would perhaps meet disaster. Sailing close to the constitutional wind, he said, would allow considerable valid legislation in the field of fair trade practices, but legislation regulating labor would have to be extremely mild to stand.

Amendment May Win Favor

Should, however, the industrial picture be radically changed within the next six months by a sharp drop in wages and a rise in working hours, Dr. Thorp declared that something more drastic would appear, in the shape of comprehensive state pacts or a constitutional amendment. Public opinion might be more ready for such an amendment should wage and hour scales lose their NRA-fostered gains, he said.

The NRA's course for the next six months he described as entirely a research job. In Washington and in the field, 1500 men and women will be studying the history of the meteoric career of the Blue Eagle, seeking to discover from its experiences a series of sound guides for future industrial legislation.

"NRA now stands for the National Research Association," he said. "We will seek to discover why some codes failed, which industries require some regulation, what regulations will work. A good deal will depend on the temper of the country as to whether any use will be made of these experiments later on."

Newness Held Handicap

Turning to a discussion of the conditions which contributed to NRA difficulties, Dr. Thorp declared that workers were chiefly hampered by the entire newness of the undertaking.

An unbiased personnel was lacking, he stated, and the result was that army officers were turned to at the beginning in an effort to secure men who would work impartially with capital and labor. Without experience, workers also ran into blind alleys because they could not be sure what their objective was. Wages, hours, consumer costs—each vied for attention, and at times one objective hindered attainment of some other, he said.

The need of the day is for a new economic system to take advantage of this age of plenty in which we find ourselves in poverty, said Eugene R. Bowen to the Sunday evening audience.

Mr. Bowen, executive secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States, declared that this is the power age. We refer to it mistakenly, he said, as the machine age. But the machine age came in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth. This is the power age, the age that is learning to dispense with manual labor by the substitution of power.

Such an age, he said, demands a balancing economic system that will put control of abundance into the hands of the consumers. Such a system is now imperative because the great masses of the people will sooner or later rebel if poverty continues in the face of abundance.

Evolution or Revolution?

Mr. Bowen stated that we must move forward, either along a road of peaceful evolutionary action or through revolutionary force, and pointed out that the whole face of the modern world is being changed by these two methods.

Sweden, Great Britain, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland, Mr. Bowen pointed out, were the countries in which the people were bringing about a complete and drastic change in the economic order through peaceful evolution.

Mr. Bowen then outlined briefly what has happened in Great Britain where the people, through their consumer's co-operative movement have started to win back the ownership of production. In England alone, Mr. Bowen said, the people through their own voluntary organizations handle some 50 per cent of the retail business, operate coal mines, own 150 factories and production plants.

Cites Denmark's Case

Mr. Bowen likened the predicament of American agriculture today with that of Denmark in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In Iowa, he said, farm tenancy has increased alarmingly until today nearly 50 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants. These figures outline the same problem that faced Denmark 50 years ago when the same percentage of tenancy prevailed. Through co-operative action, the Danes won back their ownership until today only 2 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants.

We hear, he told the audience, very much about private ownership in the United States. But, with 80 per cent of the wealth in the hands of 2 per cent of the population, we are very far from private ownership. The crumbling economic system of the past, he declared, talked much of private ownership while in reality it was taking from the people the last semblance of private ownership of production and distribution.

This private ownership we must win back or have democracy give way to dictatorship. And, he continued, only through co-operative action can we regain that ownership.

Two U. S. Envoys Named

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Hoffman Philip of New York to be Ambassador to Chile, and Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Norway.

Another Negro Is Named To Be Cadet at West Point

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, the only Negro member of Congress, has appointed Emory Joseph Jordan to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and named Lawrence Oliver Clark and Carl Carr as alternates. All three are Chicago Negroes.

The only Negro cadet now at West Point is Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., son of the only Negro officer now on active duty in the army. Another Negro, Felix K. Kirkpatrick Jr. of Chicago, will enter West Point with this year's incoming class.

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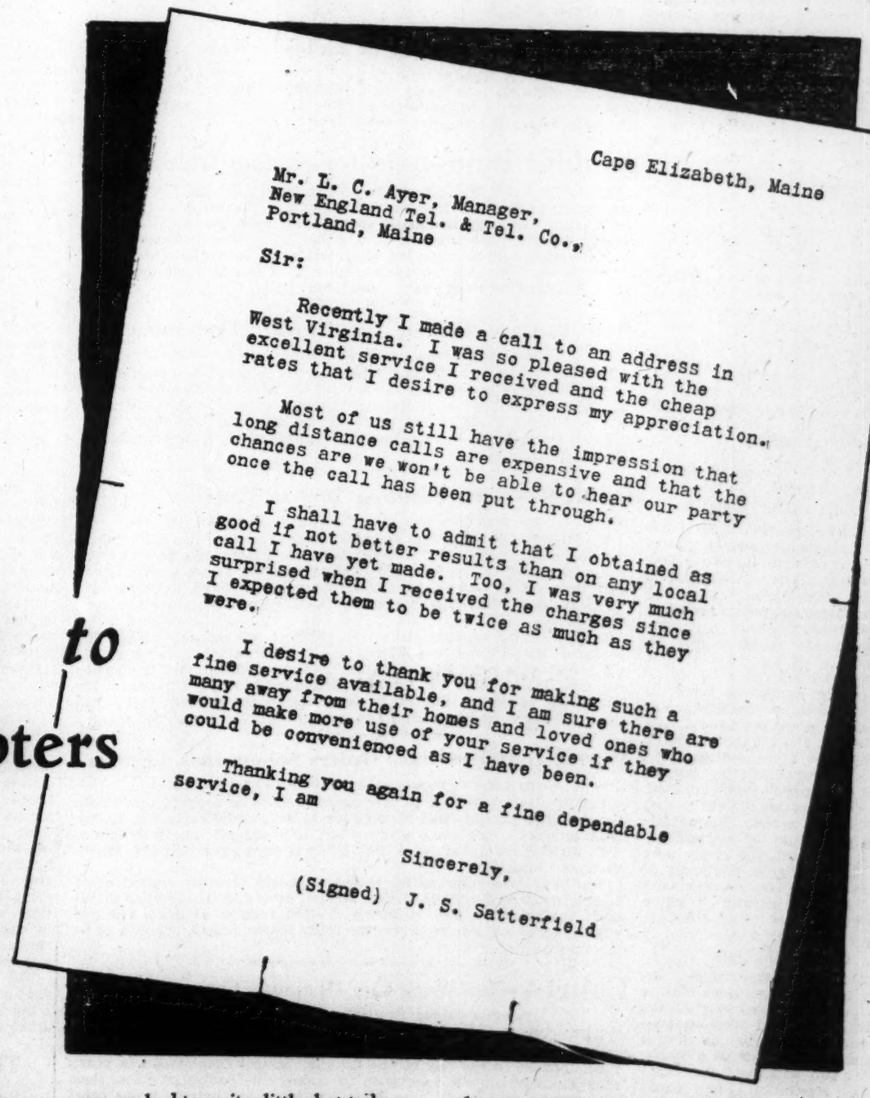
A LETTER to Convince Doubters



Cape Elizabeth, Maine

Mr. L. C. Ayer, Manager,
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.,
Portland, Maine

Sir:

Recently I made a call to an address in West Virginia. I was so pleased with the excellent service I received and the cheap rates that I desire to express my appreciation.

Most of us still have the impression that long distance calls are expensive and that the chances are we won't be able to hear our party once the call has been put through.

I shall have to admit that I obtained as good if not better results than on any local call I have yet made. Too, I was very much surprised when I received the charges since I expected them to be twice as much as they were.

I desire to thank you for making such a fine service available, and I am sure there are many away from their homes and loved ones who would make more use of your service if they could be convenienced as I have been.

Thanking you again for a fine dependable service, I am

Sincerely,
(Signed) J. S. Satterfield

Naturally, the Telephone Company receives many letters similar to the voluntary one reproduced here. This one removes so definitely the uncertainties which some people have about long-distance telephoning that we are publishing it.

Really, there's nothing hard about making an out-of-town call today. Nine out of ten such calls are completed while you hold the line.

NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 7 P.M.
Remember that the low night rate period now begins as early as 7 P.M. The following typical rates are cited to illustrate the low cost of 3-minute station-to-station calls (you talk with "anyone") after that hour.

FROM BOSTON TO			
ATHOL, MASS.	$.25	BETHLEHEM, N.H.	$.50
WESTERLY, R. I.	.30	BANGOR, ME.	.60
HARTFORD, CONN.	.35	WASHINGTON, D.C.	.95
RUTLAND, VT.	.45	CHICAGO, ILL.	1.75

Ten years ago you had to wait a little, but today the average long-distance call goes through in a minute and a half.

There is practically no question about a satisfactory connection. Note that the letter says the writer's call was as good as any local call.

As to cost, some people still have rates of ten years ago in mind. Here is the difference: in 1925 a 3-minute station-to-station daytime call between Portland and Wheeling, W. Va., would have cost $3.85. Today it would cost $2.55—and much less after 7 P.M.

If you are not getting full value from your telephone because of mistaken ideas about trouble and high rates being associated with long-distance calls, read this letter and be reassured. Better still, make such a call and see for yourself.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

flank attacks from both right and left, which converge on the center with mutual political annihilation as their aim. The lines of class warfare were clearly marked. In the Fascist columns were less numerous but wildly demonstrative middle and upper middle classes. In the leftist columns were workers of every description.

But for one much-booed appearance, the military and police kept discreetly out of sight, massing thousands of troops in back alleys and side streets. They were not called out.

Poland—Elections in September

WARSAW (AP)—President Ignace Moscicki today set Sept. 9 for elections to the Sejm (lower house of Polish Parliament). Elections to the Senate will take place one week later. Results of both contests will be announced Sept. 20.

Before Sept. 27 the President will appoint 32 senators to complete that body. Two thirds of the Senate is elected by popular vote and one third appointed.

Because opposition parties have announced they will not go to the polls, government candidates are expected to triumph without difficulty.

Women—Plan for Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Armed with a report that job discrimination against women increases during depression, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women today prepared to tackle the basic enemy—the business cycle. The van of the biennial convention plunged into the formation of a comprehensive social security program.

Democracy and security the convention objectives: Page 1.

Flood—China's New Dikes Burst

HANKOW, China (AP)—Chinese advices indicated that many had perished today when the flood waters of the Han River surged through a dike near Hanyang and overwhelmed a large area of the thickly populated countryside.

Meanwhile, the flood-swollen Yangtse River seriously threatened Hankow last night when it ripped a section 10 feet deep and one third of a mile long from the Changkung dike, principal bulwark protecting the city.

Alarms were sounded that the dike was disintegrating. The city took on serious activity to forestall the prospective disaster. The entire military garrison was called out for dike repairs, while civilian authorities ordered thousands of coolies and refugees from other cities to help. A secondary defense was rushed, behind the weakened area.

Meanwhile, advices arrived from Chanking, saying additional rains had caused the river to rise three feet there, which means additional torrents here. "We are making a last stand," an official told the Associated Press. "If we fail, Hankow is lost."

Riots—Belfast Religious Disorders Controlled

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Steel-helmeted troopers with fixed bayonets patrolled the streets today, apparently in control of the weekend rioting. Mobs had looted and fired buildings since Friday, in clashes between Protestants and Catholics. Five killed and 74 wounded have been reported.

The shooting began during the celebration by Orangemen (Protestants) of the Battle of the Boyne anniversary—a battle which made Protestantism secure in Northern Ireland.

Effort to Link Billboard Bill To Curley Interests Continues

Opponents of the proposed new billboard law appeared before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs today and attempted to further link the Governor's interest in the measure with his new son-in-law, head of the Donnelly Outdoor Advertising Company.

Joseph P. Cox, who identified himself to the committee as being engaged in commercial sign work, charged the proposed bill, sought by the Governor, would give Donnelly & Co. "complete control of the commercial sign business." The implication—although not stated—was that under the terms of the proposed measure the Governor would have indirect control over appointment of the director of outdoor advertising, who would be, in turn, supposedly influenced by the Donnelly interests.

Governor Curley has emphatically denied these imputations.

Raged on Two Fronts

The battle of the billboards" raged on two fronts today. Besides the hearing—attended by more than 100 interested persons—the matter attracted the attention of the Unied States Supreme Court.

Before the nation's highest court billboard interests are endeavoring to have overturned the Massachusetts Supreme Court's 1935 decision upholding the State's laws and regulations restricting billboards. If this decision is upheld, thousands of billboards, now existing but not conforming to the rules laid down by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, must be torn down.

In the Massachusetts Legislature the battle is raging over the proposed billboard law which would scrap the present rules and regulations and establish a new set of rules under a state director of outdoor advertising. Supported by the billboard interests, who claim it is a compromise measure which will result in scrapping of many billboards, it is stoutly opposed by the anti-billboards organizations which claim it wipes out all local authority and is a sellout to the billboard companies.

Entered Courts

The billboard battle entered the courts in 1925 when, after the State Department of Public Works issued rules and restrictions controlling the size, location and setback of signs, 15 companies filed suits to protect 12,000 to 15,000 of their billboards which did not conform to the regulations.

The rules and regulations would have forced destruction or removal of 75 to 90 per cent of the billboards existing, resulting in tremendous expense. Of course, the 12,000 to 15,000 billboards, which the 15 companies went to the courts to protect, did not comprise the entire billboard setup. Rather they represented only a minor percentage of the total number. It is understood that since 1925 companies not involved in the suits have torn down 100,000 signs.

The contesting companies, having obtained an injunction pending settlement of the suits, argued that the rules and regulations did not come within the power of the state and municipalities and that they had a right to broadcast commercial advertising into the parks, highways and homes by means of billboards. They claimed that the laws and regulations were unconstitutional on the grounds that they interfered with their property rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

Decision in Favor

The State Supreme Court decision in favor of the anti-billboards group is considered by many as the outstanding event in the billboard battle. If upheld by the United States Supreme Court, it lays the foundation for all billboard battles in other states and definitely establishes the rights of states and municipalities to place public interest before that of private enterprise.

Twice Defeated in the House

In reviving the measure, Governor Curley undoubtedly is certain of success. His lieutenants were sufficiently convincing to change a 124-to-79 opposing vote into a 103-to-103 stand the second time the measure was voted on in the House. The Governor believes undoubtedly that of the 34 who did not vote he can get a majority.

But the opponents are still confident that they can defeat the Curley-supported measure. Despite the Governor's message extolling the proposed law, the billboard opponents, represented mainly by the Massachusetts Billboard Law Defense Committee, still cling to their objections.

Main Objection

The main objection is that the proposed new law would authorize erection of billboards within reasonable proximity to a business district, which is defined as any district in which two or more businesses are established.

According to the opponents, "hot dog" stands or gasoline stations may constitute business districts and thus stop the state from prohibiting erection of billboards. Some persons predict that if the proposed law is passed, billboard interests may subsidize "hot dog" stands just as gasoline companies do gasoline stations.

Another objection is that all local authority to regulate billboards will be wiped out under the proposed law. That in itself, the opponents feel, is a sellout to the billboard companies. It has been charged that Governor Curley favors this measure because his son-in-law, Edward C. Donnelly, is head of the Donnelly Advertising Company and because the law would help that firm. The Governor stoutly denied this charge, yet the opponents still cling fast to this contention.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Hope in Name of Lodge

The political future of Rep. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the famous Senator Lodge, is the subject of conversation in practically every political gathering in the State House corridors. The reason is the coming special election to fill the post vacated by the late Senator Albert Pierce.

From all signs, Representative Lodge is the strongest figure the Republicans can draft for the battle, although it is not at all certain that he wants the position. But he is willing to be drafted, if his participation will mean Republican success.

Much depends on this election, although as a rule special elections do not amount to a great deal. Until Senator Pierce passed on, the Republicans held a 21 to 19 majority in the Senate. Now it is reduced to 20 to 19, with imminent possibility that the Democrats may tie up the Senate 20 to 20 by winning the special election in October.

The Democrats have a real opportunity to carry the election; for, as in other districts throughout the state, Democratic strength in the Second Essex District is increasing.

But Representative Lodge is in a difficult position. If he stays in the House of Representatives for another term, there is a good chance that he will be elected speaker; and as speaker he would be in the spotlight for two years, which is by no means a political handicap. It is expected that Representative Leverett Saltonstall, now speaker, will attempt a shift into the Governor's chair.

Representative Lodge has considerable support in the House among both Republicans and Democrats, and he would be far from the weakest candidate for Speaker in 1937. Of course, membership in the Senate is sometimes more desirable than membership in the House. Yet Representative Lodge is wondering whether the change is advisable at this time.

Another point is to be considered. Under an agreement in the Second Essex District, the Republican candidacy for Senator is rotated on the basis of one term each for Danvers, Marblehead and Beverly, and two terms for Salem. It is Salem's turn now; and, if the Salem Republicans insist, they will be allowed to put up the candidate for the special election. In that case, Representative Lodge would not be the candidate, and possibly would feel somewhat relieved.

A third point to consider is that there are a few persons who believe Representative Lodge might defeat Governor Curley for the United States Senatorship, should the Governor seek that post in 1936. Governor Curley has lost some support since he ascended Beacon Hill. The Lodge supporters believe that the loss is great enough to give him a real opportunity. Young Lodge is a real liberal. It is understood that Labor is grateful to him for his support of its cause as House chairman of the legislative committee on ways and means.

Lodge supporters argue that their candidate can be counted upon to gain the Republican vote practically 100 per cent. They add that all he needs to assure his election to the United States Senate is to snatch a majority of votes among the independent liberals and obtain the approval of labor. They believe that with a little more effort he can be certain of labor's support.

There is a possibility that he will make his position stronger when he speaks before the state labor convention in Springfield in August.

Edgar M. Mills

Freeing Youth From Congestion's Shackles

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at North Bennet Street Industrial School Camp at Boxford, Mass.

Left—Three Little Girls Read a Postcard From Home. Center—Playing Games in the Open. Right—Taking a Dip in the Swimming Pool

Camp at Boxford Strikes at Roots Of Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOXFORD, Mass., July 15—The summer camp of the North Bennet Street Industrial School here is taking on special significance this season as a project admirably suited to combat current problems arising from youth on the city streets.

After a winter of "Dripping Dagger Gang" episodes, petty thievery, and the booking of 386 North End boys in juvenile court, this camp designed 15 years ago to provide pleasant vacations for children of the tenements assumes this year special importance as a social agency.

This year extended efforts are being made to give children of North Enders every opportunity to attend the school camp for two-week periods. Reported to be "the most congested area in America," the North End of Boston is seen by social workers to require concentrated activity to keep down juvenile delinquency that tends to spread into major crime.

Definite Upturn

Summer months with thousands of children thrown onto streets for their holiday have in the past shown a definite upturn in the number of minor violations. To curb this is the aim of the Industrial School's summer camp activity.

"Supervise the children's activity during their vacation," said Miss Clara Gomnes, industrial summer school director, today, "and petty thievery, which later results in long term jail sentences, will be greatly cut down."

Miss Gomnes was backed in her statement by John J. Connelly, Boston probation officer, who insisted that more efficient leadership be given the children in all congested areas.

"When school closes," he said, "hordes of children are turned out on their own. They congregate in their own play places—city streets and alleys. They respond to the leadership of older children whose judgment is not better than their own, but whose experience is greater and more dangerous. The result is a 20 per cent increase in lesser forms of delinquency."

Activity Recommended

He recommended the summer camp activity of the Industrial School and regretted the lack of further facilities to take care of more than a limited number of children for the summer.

The Industrial School camp at Boxford, Mass., can comfortably house and take care of approximately 50 children at one time. As a result only slightly more than 200 children are able to attend the camp each summer. This summer a special effort is being made to accommodate as many as possible.

Out here at the Boxford Camp the children are given two weeks of supervised play and handicraft instruction. There is even a period when needy North End mothers are given an opportunity to come out into the country for a short holiday.

Swimming, supervised by trained lifeguards, instruction in playground games, nature study, long evening campfires with songs and stories, and longer nights of complete rest—these are some of the joys of the boys and girls who have lived all their lives jammed into tenements where nothing could be heard but the rumble of the elevated and cries of hawkers on the streets.

Choice Is Difficult

Choice of these children from the thousands who want to come has been difficult. Due to the thorough knowledge of special Industrial School "home visitors" and the North End Mothers' Club organization, sponsored by the school, the problem of choosing the children is made somewhat easier.

Because the camp accommodates but a small enrollment, it has been frequently contended that it could make no serious inroad against juvenile delinquency. But when the work of the Industrial School, both in winter and summer, has been demonstrated, the critics have had nothing but enthusiasm for the projects.

In the city the industrial school has served a crowded section populated by 27,818 persons. The average population here has been 798 per acre as contrasted with 113 persons per acre in Boston. The school was founded in 1881.

Its winter and summer vocational classes are jammed. Everything from watchmaking to plastering is taught to youth and adult alike.

As explained by an official, the school, including its summer camp, has three functions:

First, experimental. In this sense the school is a laboratory for habit training . . . for pre-school training . . . to help individuals better themselves." Secondly, educational. Thirdly, social. Here the camp comes into the picture. All year around the Boxford Camp is open for parties from the city. In the winter there is snowshoeing, snowballing and skating on the lake. In the fall—long hikes in the hills. In the summer, three months of recreation.

To quote Probation Officer Connelly: "Summer camps are weak only in their limited enrollment. There are too many boys and girls who need to go to camp. And yet, to me, such camps and other efforts toward supervised recreation that will remove the children from the street and substitute sound and fundamental principles of living are almost the only preventative measures that will succeed as long as city slums remain."

The Boxford Camp, as well as the industrial school, both presidented by Henry L. Shattuck, city councilor and treasurer of Harvard University, is supported by the Greater Boston social agencies. The camp, until this year, has had a special subscription campaign but is now to be financed by the new federation of Greater Boston social agencies.

The camp and the school plan new and extended social service programs for the remainder of the summer and for this winter. Visitors, it was announced today, are welcome both at the camp near Topsfield, and at the North End school building.

Code Applications Are Submitted By 170 U. S. Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—More than 170 industries are in touch with the Federal Trade Commission in a spontaneous effort to work out codes of fair competition replacing the outlawed NRA codes.

Trade agreements within each industry, or the holding of trade practice conferences under the sponsorship of the commission, are definitely in view. Many of the industries have capital of several hundred million dollars, and employ thousands of workers. Some of them have filed applications for the actual negotiation of code agreements, while others are seeking information.

Of this large group of industries, over 100 made their applications direct to the Federal Trade Commission, instead of to the skeletonized NRA. Two weeks ago James L. O'Neill, acting NRA administrator, announced that this body would supervise further code arrangements. Twenty industries have applied direct to the NRA for new codes, and were transferred to the FTC, while 50 others have indicated interest and desire to go further.

Ready to Write Pacts

The commission is now ready to proceed with the writing of trade agreements or the holding of trade practice conferences. But it must first be satisfied that the holding of such a conference is desirable and to the best interest of the industry and the public. Applications must contain the following information:

1. A brief description of the business for which the conference is intended. The number of units in the industry, and the number of employees engaged therein.

2. The authority of the person making the application should be shown.

Abuses Must Be Explained

3. The application should state whether the conference is intended for all branches of the industry, or whether it is to be limited.

4. The application should further set forth any unfair methods of competition, trade abuses, or unethical practices existing in the industry, which it is intended to correct.

Thus American industry is once more at the same stage—though not the same state of excitement—that it was in July of 1933. Code-making is in progress. But this time it is a cool, collected procedure under the cautious supervision of FTC and without the enormous flurry, the national campaign of ballyhoo, and the far-reaching hopes which were aroused by the fledgling Blue Eagle. Results are hopefully anticipated.

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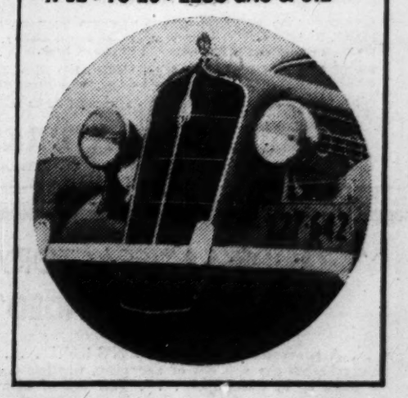

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Major Schedules Reduced During Week Just Ended

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The abbreviated major league schedule, brought about by the all-star game at Cleveland Monday last, produced some odd looking results during the past week. After taking two days off, the National League had time for only one series for each pair of clubs and they all turned out to be one-sided in favor of the western teams, mostly because of remarkable pitching.

The Cincinnati Reds, a second-division outfit, defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers five straight times and had the best run-scoring record in the National League. The Reds, who took possession of fifth place yesterday, made 50 hits and scored 38 runs. The Chicago Cubs, another western club, won five in succession from the Boston Braves and thereby kept pace with the Reds in the week's play. The Cubs made 57 hits, seven more than the Reds, but scored only 32 runs. Chicago holds third position in the race, two games behind the St. Louis Cardinals and four games in front of Pittsburgh. The Reds trail Pittsburgh by 5½ contests.

Cardinals Undefeated

The Cardinals also went through the week undefeated, winning four in a row from the Phillies. Sensational pitching by the Deans, Bill Hallahan and Bill Walker, limited the Phils to six runs in these four games. Hallahan pitched a two-hit shutout on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the league-leading New York Giants won three games and dropped one, and this morning hold a six-game lead over the second-place Cardinals. One week ago today they were leading by seven games. Their only defeat of the week came from Cy Blanton of Pittsburgh at Forbes Field yesterday. The Giants' pitching has looked unsteady at times, in more recent games. The loss of Clydell Castleman, young right-hander who was injured in batting practice, will be felt by the Terrymen. The Cardinals feel, to a man, that they can overtake the leaders, but this is doubtful. However, that's what everyone said last season.

The New York Yankees, who they said would slip out of first place in the American League standing in favor of the Detroit Tigers, instead, spent the week tightening their grip on the lead. A week ago they led the Bengals by one game. This morning they were a game and a half ahead. True, half a game isn't a substantial gain, but if the Yanks can do half as well through the remaining weeks of the race, they will win the pennant. The Tigers broke even in six games during the past seven days.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics dominated the majors in batting during the week, pounding out a total of 90 safe hits in seven contests and scoring 49 runs. The A's won four and lost three. They are in sixth place.

Close in back of them are the Washington Senators, who kept pace by winning three out of five. The Senators made 60 hits and scored 40 runs. They are only one game behind the Athletics.

It looks as if the Yankees and Tigers will fight it out for the pennant. The Bengals hold an edge over their rivals in batting, but the Yanks hold the upper hand in the fielding department. The White Sox, in third place at the moment, can be counted out and so can Cleveland. Both teams have gapping holes in their defenses and their attacks can't compare with their leading rivals.

The Tigers caught the Yankees in mid-July of last season and pulled away in August. Apparently, Mickey Cochrane's club is as strong this year as it was last, but the Yankees are stronger. Joe McCarthy is better equipped to fight back.

More than 31,000 paid customers watched the Red Sox and Indians play a doubleheader yesterday at Fenway Park, in Boston. The home club easily won the first game behind Wes Ferrell and it was his fourteenth victory of the season. The Sox pounded Hildebrand and Stewart for 19 hits, Melillo, Dahlgren and Rick Ferrell each getting four. The second game went 10 innings, but ended as a two-all tie.

Floyd Vaughan of the Pirates and Joe Medwick of the Cardinals continue to lead the individual batting race. The first American Leaguer is Bob Johnson of the Athletics, who this morning was 18 points in back of Medwick.

Vines Defeats Tilden

SOUTHPORT, Eng., July 15 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines, lanky Pasadena (Calif.) star, defeated Big Bill Tilden, 6—1, 6—8, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, Saturday to win the British professional tennis tournament.

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By a Staff Photographer

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia
Carry Off Tennis Honors at Conclusion of Longwood's 43d Annual Bowl Week

Sporting Around the Hub

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan Topseeded at Essex

THE tennis scene shifts from Longwood to the Essex County Club, Manchester by the Sea, for women players, and to the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, for the men.

Women's play at Essex got under way this morning with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, topseeded. Mrs. Fabyan is expected to make up for her disappointing showing at Longwood, when she bowed in the semifinals in straight sets to Helen Pedersen, the national girl champion who lives in Stamford, Conn. The other seeded players at Essex are Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Longwood winner, No. 2; Miss Pedersen, No. 3, and Mrs. John W. Harris of Kansas City, No. 4.

Play has already started in the seventeenth annual North Shore championships at Tedesco, and some of the players have entered the semifinal round. Don Martin, former Boston University star, reached the round of four by defeating Alvah Sulloway of Harvard, 7—5, 6—4. Sulloway provided the first upset of the tourney by defeating John Curtiss, former Northwestern University captain, 8—6, 6—0, in a third-round match.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sinks 30-Foot Chip to Halve 19th—Edward S. Stimpson of the home club won the Massachusetts amateur golf championship at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Saturday afternoon. He "snatched" the crown which almost rested upon the head of Mel Merritt of Salem, former Dartmouth athlete, in the final tussle.

Stimpson, a former Harvard golf captain, coolly pulled off a great stunt. He was on the bank between the first green and the second tee, preparing to play his fourth shot to the 19th hole of the match. Merritt's ball was lying close to the hole in 2. Stimpson chipped a 30-footer into the hole! Merritt missed his chance to score a birdie 3 and halved with a 4.

The climax came on the 20th hole. Stimpson scored a 4 to Merritt's 5 to win the match, 1 up.

♪ ♪ ♪

South Boston Boy to Try Out With Red Sox—Andy Wright, left-handed star pitcher of the Maplewood (N. H.) Club baseball team, has been summoned by Tom Yawkey, Red Sox owner, to try out this week with the Boston Red Sox. Wright had worked out in practice with the Sox early this season. He struck out 112 in eight games this spring while pitching for South Boston High School.

♪ ♪ ♪

Babe Didrikson at Beverly—Tom Mahan and John Nies, the home club professional and leading amateur, respectively, defeated Gene Sarazen and Mildred Babe Didrikson, famous Texas girl athlete, 3 and 2, at the United Shoe M. A. A. course in Beverly on Sunday. It was the Texas girl's debut on a Greater Boston course.

Miss Didrikson and Sarazen will meet Jess Guilford and Rosamond Vahey at Woodland tomorrow, Frank Gilholm and Cynthia Richardson at Highland on Wednesday, and Guilford and Fred Wright at Marshfield next Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here and There—Al Whittemore, piloting Peggy to victory in the Manchester 18-foot class, and George Wightman, sailing the Indian Class Peggy, carried off honors in the weekly club races of the South Boston Yacht Club in Dorchester Bay Saturday. . . . Gar Wood Jr., son of the world champion speedboat driver, will compete in Boston on Aug. 10 and 11 in the Charles River Basin outboard regatta. . . . The Boston Yacht Club's fleet left Marblehead on Saturday for its 120-mile ocean race to Boothbay Harbor. . . . Samoset Canoe Club won the eastern division championship of the American Canoe Association by a single marker over Needham C. C. in the two-day regatta which ended at Lake Chauncy, Westboro, Sunday. . . . William English of the Worcester Boys Club won the N. E. A. A. A. U. men's junior mile swimming championship at Fall River over a field of 16 in the time of 25m. 43.5s.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	22	.699
St. Louis	46	29	.613
Chicago	45	32	.584
Pittsburgh	42	37	.532
Cincinnati	36	42	.462
Brooklyn	33	42	.440
Philadelphia	31	44	.413
Boston	21	57	.269

Results July 13
Chicago 10, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 6.

Results July 14
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 2.
Chicago 8, Boston 7.

German Yawl Finishes

BERGEN, Norway, July 15 (AP)—The German yawl Stoertebeker, "missing" entrant in the transatlantic yacht race from Newport, R. I., to Bergen, arrived yesterday after fighting stormy weather most of the way. The crew was exhausted after the 35-day voyage. Capt. Ludwig Schlimbach, of Hamburg, owner, said he had been unable to hail a single ship until the yacht reached the Orkney Islands. She failed even to attract a large steamer which almost rammed her in a fog. The weather was so bad for four days, the captain said, he was able to set only the storm jib while for another six-day period only the foresail jib could be broken out.

Carideo to Help Sasse

ATLANTA, July 15 (AP)—The engagement of Frank Carideo, former Notre Dame All-America quarterback, as an assistant coach was announced Saturday by Maj. Ralph I. Sasse, one-time West Point mentor and now head coach at Mississippi State College. Carideo will report Sept. 2 and become a full-time aide, Sasse said, helping with the development of backfield material besides specializing in coaching the kickers.

Miami Signs Tubbs

MIAMI, Fla., July 15 (AP)—The signing of Iri Tubbs, of Superior, Wis., as athletic director and head football coach this year at the University of Miami was announced here Saturday by President Bowman Foster Ashe. Pat Boland, of Minneapolis, former assistant coach at the University of Minnesota, will come here as assistant coach and intramural director. Eddie Graczyk, of Salem, Mass., was named freshman coach.

Ryan to Baltimore

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13 (AP)—Blondy Ryan, shortstop and "big slogan man" of the New York Giants when they won the National League pennant in 1933, and who has been with the Phillies this season, has been sent to Baltimore, of the International League, Jimmy Wilson, manager, announced.

Amusements
BOSTON
LOEW'S STATE
NOW PLAYING
Grace Moore
in her newest musical sensation
Love Me Forever
"HER BEST PICTURE"
with Leo Carrillo
OTHER SCREEN TREATS

Frankie Parker Wins Clifford Hemphill Bowl

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 15 (AP)—The Clifford Hemphill bowl was stacked today among the trophies of Frank Parker, and another adversary was avenged. The Lawrenceville (N. J.) star defeated Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday, to gain his third and final leg on the trophy in the Bathing and Tennis Club invitation tournament. He also squared the count with Harris, who defeated him in the Kentucky State championship two weeks ago. Parker won 8—6, 6—4, 6—0.

After 20 minutes' rest, Parker came back to the courts with J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., to win the doubles final from Hal Surface Jr. of Kansas City and Wilbur Hess of Fort Worth, Texas, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Erna Kompa Betters Record

SWAN LAKE, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—Erna Kompa of the Women's Swimming Association of New York broke the American backstroke record for 440 yards on a 20-yard course in the closing day of the two-day aquatic carnival at President Pool yesterday. Competing in the event against her sister, Elizabeth Kompa, and Jean Kolinski, Central Association champion from Milwaukee, Miss Kompa covered the distance in 6m. 5.4s., to better the mark of 6m. 15s., set by Alice Bridges at Whitinsville, Mass., Nov. 17, 1934.

One Stroke Behind Record

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 15 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Arthur K. Atkinson Jr. of New York, a Dartmouth student, posted a best-ball gross score of 73 yesterday to win the Shenecossett mixed foursome tournament preliminary to the women's Griswold Cup competition starting Monday. The winning score was one stroke off the record 72 made for this event in 1933 by Mrs. Dorothy Cambell Hurd of Philadelphia and Eugene Atwood of Stonington, Conn.

Ian III Wins Cup

GOTHENBURG, Swed., July 15 (AP)—Ian III, owned by H. Turitz of Gothenburg, won the six-meter race feature for the King's Cup, one of the features of the seventy-fifth anniversary regatta of the Royal Yachting Club, today. The American yacht Bobcat, sailed by Robert B. Meyer, placed seventh. Anis, sailed by Chandler Hovey, another American, was disqualified for rounding the mark on the wrong side.

Pearce and Miller Divide

CALEDONIA, Ont., July 15 (Canadian Press)—Bob Pearce of Hamilton, Ont., world's professional sculling champion, defeated Bill Miller, U. S. titleholder from Philadelphia, in a three-mile race, but lost over the one-mile route Saturday. The long, powerful strokes of Pearce enabled him to defeat Miller by 1½ lengths in the longer encounter. The Philadelphian forged to the front in the mile race with a series of short pulls and won by a length and a half.

Rugby School Wins at Cricket

RUGBY, Eng., July 15 (Canadian Press)—In an exciting finish, Rugby School defeated the touring Canadian schoolboy cricket team by 1 wicket Saturday. Rugby needed two runs to win when the last pair came together. The English boys managed to make the required runs and win the match.

Martin Wins Tennis Title

OTTAWA, July 15 (Canadian Press)—Walter Martin of Toronto won the Ontario tennis singles championship Saturday, defeating Ross Wilson, also of Toronto, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

Wilmer Hines And Mrs. Van Ryn Win Longwood Finals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15—Wilmer Moore Hines, champion of Italy, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman, second and fourth seeded players, respectively, topped off the forty-third annual Longwood Bowl tennis tournament Sunday afternoon by winning the singles competitions at the Longwood Cricket Club. A crowd of about 2000 persons watched the matches. They were admitted free to the grandstand courts.

Hines and Henry Culley, of Santa Barbara, Calif., combined to take the men's doubles final, while Eleanor Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., teamed with Mrs. Van Ryn and won the women's doubles final.

Norcross S. Tilney of Orange, N. J., recent graduate of Princeton and winner of the Eastern intercollegiate championship, met Hines in the final yesterday. Hines, who with Culley only recently returned from play in Europe and at Wimbledon, played raggedly in singles all week, but on Sunday he found his true game and swept young Tilney, a Mercer Beasley pupil, from the court in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Pedersen Stopped

Mrs. Van Ryn, wife of the Davis Cup doubles star and ranked No. 13 in the United States, stopped the week's star upsetter, Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3. Mrs. Van Ryn's strong backhand drives proved too much for the United States girl champion, who during the week had defeated Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, seeded No. 3, and top-seeded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, in order.

Hines and Culley, who defeated Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath, the crack Australian Davis Cup players, at Monte Carlo during Easter Week, yesterday defeated Guy Cheng of Shanghai, member of the 1935 Chinese Davis Cup team, and Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington and Massachusetts Technology, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. Van Ryn and Jane Sharp defeated a Greater Boston pair, Mrs. Fabyan, who ranks No. 2 in national singles, and Katharine Winthrop, who ranks No. 11. The Philadelphia-California team won with unexpected ease, 6—0, 6—4.

Five-Set Semifinals

The mixed doubles final went into an extra set. Elena Ciccone of Newton and Hunt finally won from Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester Heights and Bob Thurber, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Hines, a product of the University of North Carolina tennis school, had to defeat his doubles partner, Culley, in Saturday's semifinal. This required five sets and a pull up from a two-set deficit. The scores: 7—9, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Tilney also had to battle for five sets to enter the final. He met and defeated Gilbert Hunt, who came back to win the third and fourth sets after losing the first two. Tilney, playing carefully, stopped Hunt in the fifth. The score: 7—5, 6—0, 1—6, 5—7, 6—4.

Hines's name will be inscribed on the eighth Longwood Bowl, which was put in competition in 1921. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., winner last year, Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines are among those who have won legs on this bowl.

Goodwin Wins at Harrison

HARRISON, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Winged Foot, Westchester County amateur champion, Saturday annexed the championship in the ninth annual Jess W. Sweetser Victory Trophy tournament at the Westchester Country Club with a 222 score for 54 holes. A well-played sub-par round in the afternoon which was supported by a hole-in-one on the 141-yard fifth hole and an eagle 3 on the ninth, gave the former state and metropolitan amateur titlist a 69, one stroke under the record set by Ellis Knowles, veteran Apawamis player, last year in the club's invitation affair. His two-day card was 75, 78, 69—222.

Youngster Posts Par 72

HARRISON, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Charles C. Pettijohn Jr., 16-year-old member of the Westchester Country Club, startled senior amateur players yesterday when he posted a par 72 to take the first day lead in the ninth annual Jesse Sweetser victory trophy 54-hole event at the Westchester Country Club. The Rhode Island State interscholastic champion, who plays for Portsmouth Priory, Rhode Island Preparatory School, went out in 37 and returned in 35. He played sub-par golf on the last eight holes, scoring birdies on the eleventh and fifteenth.

Vineyard Haven Yachtsmen Win

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 15 (AP)—Junior yachtsmen from Vineyard Haven, Mass., retained the Prince of Wales Trophy and the championship of North America among sailing youngsters yesterday. Handling their Acadian-class sloops like a couple of master mariners, Kingsman Brewster and E. A. Robie, composing the Vineyard Haven team, sailed their way to victory over the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead in three straight races on Lake Milo. The Vineyard Haven club also won the title last year.

H.-Y. Team at Oxford

OXFORD, Eng., July 15 (AP)—The combined Harvard-Yale track and field team arrived Saturday and took up quarters at New College before beginning training for its meet with the Oxford-Cambridge squad next Saturday.

All-Star Game July 30

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—The all-star game of the American Association will be played in Minneapolis, Minn., July 30, Thomas J. Hickey, president of the league, announced today.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 15, 1910

JACK COOMBS of the Philadelphia Athletics blanked St. Louis, 2 to 0, on five hits. The A's, who hold first place in the American League pennant race, six games in front of New York, made only four safeties. Chicago still leads the National League, 2½ contests in front of the Giants.

New Champion Sure In U. S. Junior Polo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEDMINSTER, N. J., July 15—Burnt Mills welcomed the first National junior polo championship yesterday with such enthusiasm and hospitality that it surrendered its title, which it won last year at Rumson, before the first two matches of the first round were completed. The recently organized club, which made a successful debut last year, found the Long Island four, headed by Stewart B. Iglehart, too strong for it, in the second game of the day, and was eliminated from the title play by a score of 9 to 7, in spite of a final chukker rally that showed the best polo of the home team. This was played on the home field of the club, one of the finest pieces of turf possessed by any polo club.

In the first game of the day, played at Schley Field, the exhibition field of the club, some two miles from its home, Aiken Knights, reinforced by Winston F. C. Guest, one of the two high-goal players in the tournament, scored over the Monmouth County four, 10 to 8, after a far more closely fought contest than the winners had expected. The losers, after holding the favorites well throughout the contest, tied the score at 8-all in the final period, only to lose when George H. Bostwick, the steeplechase star, broke loose and with fine aid from his associates, put his team safely in possession late in the final chukker.

Burnt Mills reversed the order of the previous game, by trailing the visitors all the way, as Thomas Mather, the former Texan, failed to hold the slashing attacks of the Long Islanders, only to break loose in the final chukker, and come close to forcing a tie and overtime by brilliant play. But the opposition held off the attack, and maintained its lead to the end. The real star of the game was a newcomer, young Bobby Johnon, son of one of the founders of the club, who made a brilliant success at No. 1, holding his opposition, and breaking line in many drives, so that with more experience, he is a potential high-goal player.

Germany Qualifies To Meet United States

PRAHA, July 15 (AP)—Germany swept Czechoslovakia aside in the Davis Cup European zone tennis finals yesterday to earn the right to oppose the United States in the interzone finals at Wimbledon next week end.

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, ace of the German racket wielders, defeated Roderich Menzel in a blistering battle that finally saw the ailing Czech exhausted, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 5—7, 6—1, and young Heiner Henkel defeated Jon Caska 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0. The final team scores stood at 4 to 1, Menzel having prevented a Czech whitewash by turning back Henkel in a first-day match that lasted 2½ hours.

Von Cramm's victory clinched the European final for Germany leaving Henkel to square a personal account with Caska who defeated him in a previous meeting this year.

Joseph W. Wear of the United States Davis Cup committee yesterday in London named Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn, J. Donald Budge and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. to compose the American team in the interzone matches. He said the singles selections would not be made until Friday when the interzone draw is held.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	28	.632
Detroit	49	32	.605
Chicago	42	32	.568
Cleveland	39	36	.520
Boston	41	38	.519
Philadelphia	33	42	.440
Washington	33	44	.429
St. Louis	21	54	.280

Results July 13
Philadelphia 18, Detroit 5.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 8, New York 7.
Washington 11, St. Louis 7.
Washington 10, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 4, Boston 2.

Results July 14
Boston 14, Cleveland 3.
Boston 2, Cleveland 2 (tie, 10 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 3 (10 innings).
Chicago 3, New York 0.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
One game postponed.

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Jack Medica Beats Ralph Flanagan In 500 Freestyle Race

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 (AP)—Jack Medica, bespectacled University of Washington swimming star, partially squared accounts with his greatest rival, Ralph Flanagan, here yesterday when he defeated the 17-year-old Miami (Fla.) ace by a foot in a 500-meter freestyle race at Fleishacker pool.

Medica won in the comparatively slow time of 20m. 35.2s. The world's record is 19m. 7.2s., held by Arne Borg, and Medica's American record is 19m. 20s. Dick Keating of San Francisco was third.

The race was a feature of a program arranged for 15 American swimming and diving stars who will sail Tuesday for Tokyo.

Dannzy Zehr of Chicago won the 100-meter backstroke race by three yards, with Taylor Drysdale of Detroit second and Russell Branch of Olneyville, R. I., third. The time was 1m. 11s.

In the 100-meter freestyle, Peter Fick of the N. Y. A. C., national A. A. U. champion the last two years, won easily in 58.2s. Art Lindegren of Hollywood was second and Matt Chrosodowski of Olneyville, R. I., was third.

John Macionis of Philadelphia won the 400-meter freestyle. The Yale student led Kim Gilula of Detroit by one foot, with Ralph Gilman, San Francisco, third.

The time was 4m. 55.8s.

Finishing with a five-yard margin, Johnny Higgins of Olneyville, R. I., won the 200-meter breaststroke in 2m. 48.8s. Ray Kaye, Detroit, was second, and Jack Kasley, Detroit, third.

Paul Wolfe, Los Angeles, took the 300-meter medley in 4m. 13.8s. Taylor Drysdale, Detroit, was second, and Matt Chrosodowski, Olneyville, third.

Wooderson Beats Lovelock in 1500

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Jack Lovelock, New Zealand's great miler, was beaten at his specialty Saturday by an English club runner, Stanley Wooderson, unknown outside his native land.

Meeting the New Zealander in the eight-furlong race of the British A. A. A. championships at White City, Wooderson outsprinted Lovelock at the finish to win by 10 feet in 4m. 17.4s.

Two British records fell during the day, but they were credited to two invaders, Keith S. Brown of Yale and Harald Andersson of Sweden. Brown cleared the bar at 13ft. 10in. in the pole vault to better the old record of 13ft. 9in., set by another American, Lee Barnes of California, in 1929.

Andersson, world record-holder in the event, tossed the discus 169ft. 11¾in., to set a new British standard for that event, but exactly two feet short of the world mark.

L. Atterwall of Sweden won the javelin throw at 215ft. 6¾in.; A. G. T. de Bruyn, Holland, won the shot-put at 48ft. 9¾in.; R. Paul of France captured the broad jump at 23ft. 10¾in.; and M. B. Osendarp, Holland, won the 220-yard dash in 22.2s.

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	Regent Plate	£1.8.0	£1.11.6	£1.6.3	£1.5.0
12 Tea Spoons	Sterling Silver	£2.11.0	£2.17.3	£1.17.9	£1.14.6
	Regent Plate	£0.14.0	£0.15.0	£0.11.6	£0.11.0

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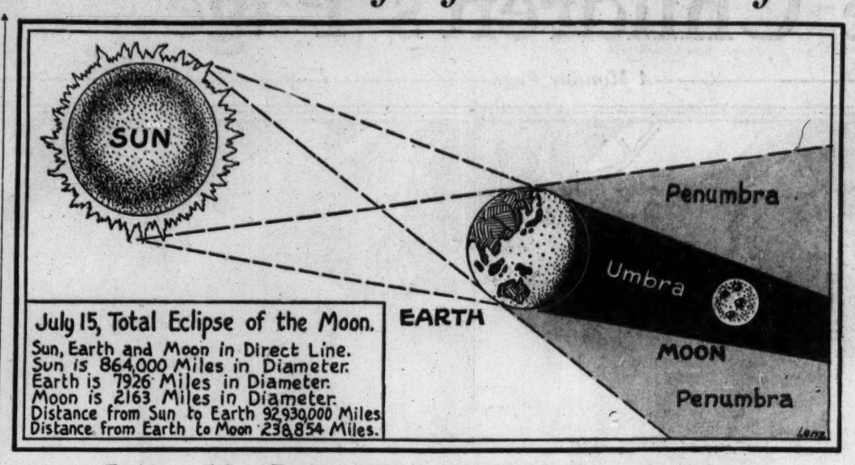
Lunar Eclipse to Cover Half of Earth's Surface

Celestial sporting event due tonight follows eclipse of the sun on July 1 which was seen only in Siberia and over the North Atlantic.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Earth is 7926 Miles in Diameter.
Moon is 2163 Miles in Diameter.
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Distance from Earth to Moon 238,854 Miles.
Positions of Sun, Earth and Moon in the Coming Lunar Phenomenon

Another great astronomical sporting event is scheduled for this month. Astronomers and curiosity seekers all over the world are looking forward to a total eclipse of the moon calculated to take place tonight.

Already July has experienced one eclipse, that of the sun, visible only in northeastern Siberia and over the north Atlantic. Its paradoxical beginning on July 1, and ending on June 30 is perhaps its sole source of interest. This situation arose because of the arbitrary International Date Line, where as one crosses it from east to west he meets yesterday beginning today. In this case, it was next month's event ending the month before it began.

Visible over more than half the surface of the globe, North and South America are particularly well situated for grandstand reservations for the coming attraction. Sections of Africa, western Europe, and islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will also be within range.

In Direct Line

At 9:15 p. m., eastern standard time, tonight the moon enters the earth's penumbral shadow with totality beginning at 10:12 p. m. During this phase the moon is in the earth's umbral shadow. At 12:50 a. m. it leaves the umbral shadow and at 2:43 the show is scheduled to end. Corrections of time must be applied for other sections of the world.

A total eclipse of the moon is possible only when the moon is full. Unlike an eclipse of the sun, in which the moon shuts off light from the earth as it did in New England during August, 1932, an eclipse of the moon reverses celestial positions until the sun, earth and moon are in direct line in the order named. To a rocket tourist stranded on earth's satellite, it will be a total eclipse of the sun.

Those who experienced the weirdly blue-gray haze which accompanied solar totality in 1932 might well imagine that conditions would be similar on the moon during its eclipse. However, such is not the case, for when earth passes between the sun and moon it carries its envelope of atmosphere along with it.

Queer Coppery Light

Sunlight passing through this gaseous matter with its clouds of vapor and dust, is reflected on the moon as a queer, coppery light indistinctly covering all lunar surface. This is but one more clue testifying that no oxygen — no atmosphere — exists on the moon. At times the moon may even be a curious shade of orange, while pink hues might appear as well.

To an observer on the moon, used to receiving the full blast of the sun's rays unbroken by any atmosphere, the temperature drop may be as much as 250 degrees. Even the corona of the sun, usually visible to inhabitants of earth during an eclipse, will be absent, for the diameter of the earth is nearly four times that of the moon and will more than cover the sun and its outer atmosphere of blazing gases. Only the light from stars will pierce the moon's sky with usual brilliance.

Astronomers herald the approach of the eclipse with interest for two reasons. It will enable them to measure changes in temperature and heat losses on the moon during the eclipse and calculate to greater mathematical accuracy the position of the moon in the universe, its exact diameter and distance from earth.

West Texas in Shelter Belt

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Utility Outlay On Bill Called Drop in Bucket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15 — The $301,865 disclosed by a surprise session of the Senate Lobby Committee to have been spent by utility interests in fighting the Administration's holding company bill is "only a drop in the bucket," declared Senator Hugh L. Black (D) of Alabama, head of the committee.

Questionnaires are being sent out to power companies all over the country to obtain additional details of expenditures expected to show big additional outlays, while meanwhile Capitol Hill caught its breath after one of the most spectacular and hurried hearings ever undertaken by a congressional body.

The Black committee accomplished two things July 12 — it laid the basis for the charge of big expenditures by the "power lobby," just while conferees are considering the terms on which the holding company bill will be referred back to the two Houses; and at the same time, it stole a political march on the more lethargic House lobby investigation under John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, which put in its early days investigating the Brewster-Corcoran dispute.

The always latent rivalry between Senate and House committees has been intensified in this instance by the fact that Mr. O'Connor opposes the clause for mandatory dissolution of "unnecessary" holding companies, urged by President Roosevelt, while Senator Black strongly supports it. This makes the Senate committee eager to uncover the "power lobby" while the House committee thus far has directed attention to the alleged "administration lobby."

By one of the fastest maneuvers in congressional history, Mr. Black got his committee organized five minutes after it met and started hearing witnesses before the newspapermen, let alone the public, even knew what was happening.

Amiable, gray-haired Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives, found himself snatched from his hotel, and rushed by taxicab to the inquiry, while meanwhile, in approved senatorial style, Mr. Gadsden's private papers and correspondence of all sorts were seized and transported to the senate offices.

Senate Gets Limelight

This is humiliating for Mr. O'Connor, who has presumably intended to do just the same thing, somewhat next week; but who now sees his prey snatched away from him, while the limelight similarly is swung over to the Senate side. The situation is the more embarrassing for Mr. O'Connor since he is a new dealer who, in this issue, has opposed the New Deal.

Mr. Gadsden's testimony yesterday showed in graphic form what everyone has long known, that the utility companies made a frantic fight against the holding company bill, and collected funds from power companies all over the country to finance it. Mr. Gadsden asserts he has nothing to conceal from the investigators and has offered full co-operation. The utilities feel they are in a life-and-death struggle; and facts thus far revealed merely show that they made a supreme effort.

Meanwhile, as the other aspect of the power controversy, the TVA amendments have been approved by both Houses in substantially the form desired by Mr. Roosevelt, and are likely to be through conference, for the President's signature, next week.

Lobby Witness Charges Rifling of His Papers

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (AP)—Philip H. Gadsden, vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company, says an official investigator for the United States Senate utilities lobby investigating committee rifled his office and ransacked his personal and official papers in Washington yesterday. Mr. Gadsden called the incident "an outrage."

He issued a statement last night after returning from the Capital, where he testified before the Senate committee as chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives.

He said two representatives of Senator Black's committee—Mr. Mason, counsel for the committee, and an "inquisitor"—H. A. Blomquist—came to his hotel and told him Senator Black wished to see him.

"I assumed that he wished to ask me as to the procedure to be followed, so I hustled right off, without being given the opportunity to pick up a paper or any memorandum to assist me in my testimony," Mr. Gadsden said.

"Mason and I got along splendidly, and I have no quarrel at all with him, but my back was no sooner turned than this fellow Blomquist began to rifle my office.

"Upon my return, I was informed that he went over every paper in my desk and in the files, read all of them, and dashed over to the committee room with others."

Germany Loses Sugar Trade

Germany's formerly important export trade in sugar has practically disappeared, according to reports of American trade observers in the Reich.

Green Urges Going Slow in Invoking Labor Disputes Act

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—William Green urges member unions of the American Federation of Labor "to be absolutely sure of their ground" before prosecuting employers under the Wagner Labor Disputes Act.

"The enactment of this measure, long and bitterly fought by organized employers, marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of American labor," Mr. Green said in a pamphlet dispatched to union leaders.

"Great responsibility rests with labor and management alike to see that these new pages in the annals of our industrial relations are not marred by a record of strife bred by misunderstanding, misrepresentation, and the deliberate flouting of the law."

What Act Provides

The Wagner Act guarantees labor the right to bargain collectively, sets up a new labor relations board to handle violation complaints, makes any employer attempt to interfere with employee self-organization an unfair practice, outlaws the company-dominated union, and gives the labor union representing a majority of the employees in a shop the right to speak for all the employees in that shop, whether or not they are members of the union.

Mr. Green urged labor leaders to pay no attention to claims that the act is unconstitutional.

"Leading legal authorities of the nation are of the opinion that the act is constitutional in every respect," he said.

Expects Court Tests

In a letter accompanying the pamphlet, however, he said he expected the measure to be tested in the courts, and that the federation would supply "the best legal talent" in its defense.

Five "don'ts" he advised the union chiefs to remember before they filed charges:

"(1) Don't file charges unless the union has made an honest effort to get satisfaction from the employer through direct negotiations and met with no success.

"(2) Don't file charges unless every other means of peaceful adjustment of the controversy, including mediation, has been exhausted.

Be Absolutely Sure

"3. Don't file charges unless your charges specifically refer to the unfair labor practices listed in the act, for example, violation of a union contract by an employer is not a case for the board, it is a case for the courts.

"4. Don't file charges unless you are absolutely sure you have the facts sufficient to substantiate your charges and that you can produce witnesses able and willing to testify to those facts.

5. Don't file charges if the employer is engaged in a purely local business and the case in no way affects interstate commerce."

The act will go into operation with the appointment of the new Labor Board, expected within a week.

It Is Time to Act, Republican Heads Tell Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—The "grass roots" plan of organizing Republican sentiment has finished its task, and important party leaders here believe that the time has arrived for the national leadership of the Republican Party to regain control and develop effective expression of Republicanism throughout the United States.

Thought of getting the Republican National Committee back into service has developed since the Cleveland regional conference just held. Unexpected drawbacks, it appears have been found in the scheme of spontaneous conferences.

Attractive as is the idea of a self-starting meeting, bringing together the rank and file of the party, it has not proved as practical as was at first thought.

Took Great Deal of Work

Actually no "grass roots" conclave representing the Republicans of from six to ten states can possibly be held without an enormous lot of work. The Springfield meeting contained more delegates than a Republican national convention.

Someone has to start such a conference and carry it through. It is now apparent—since the Cleveland meeting—that there may be a race for the honor, that the first man to take the lead may not be able to draw all the others with him, and the outcome may be a miscellaneous assortment of workers not sufficiently representative of the party.

Why should not the national committee step in and give the regional conferences the guidance and prestige necessary in some cases to success, it is asked. If the national committee would assure to all factions their proper participation, it is anticipated it would eliminate one difficulty which shaved down attendance at Cleveland.

Arizona Indians Trained To Care for Own Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Seventeen students at the Phoenix Indian School have just completed a special course in operation of tractors, trucks, air compressors, graders, and other roadmaking machinery. It is the first school of that kind ever held for Indians, and it is understood that the Department of Indian Education at Washington is planning others. This is in line with the plan to have Indians take over the maintenance of all roads through their reservations.

Paris Maintains Outward Calm During July 14 Rival Rallies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 15 — Peaceful but packed with an ominous significance, Bastille Day has passed into record as one of the most remarkable national festivals in the history of the French Republic.

France divided—that is the fundamental lesson of the July 14 manifestations, which found their most dramatic expression in two gigantic mass mobilizations, one in the east and one in the west end of Paris. At the Bastille more than 150,000 men and women staged a so-called "anti-fascist" demonstration, which united in fervent ardor Communists, Socialists, and Radicals. At the Arc de Triomphe, 20,000 regimented and admirably disciplined troops of the Croix de Feu filed past the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and were reviewed by their leader Col. Francois De La Rocque amid wild enthusiasm of scores of thousands of Parisians.

Compared with these two militant marches, the military review in the morning seemed a relatively pale affair, despite the fact it was the most imposing parade seen in Paris since 1919. Only the appearance of 600 planes—fourth of France's war fleet—aroused the most intense interest of the populace.

To observers watching rival marches at opposite ends of Paris, the question insistently comes: Are these two parades merely the evidence of intensified class strife due to economic stress, or are they preliminary mobilizations of that grave civil strife which has ominously overhung the French horizon since the riots of Feb., 1934?

Certainly the division is along class lines. The masses who at the Bastille took the oath to "remain united to defend democracy, disarm and dissolve factions leagues, and to preserve our liberties from Fascism" were almost entirely composed of laboring classes. At Etoile, on the contrary, both marchers and onlookers were predominantly bourgeois of middle and upper classes.

Each of these manifestations was directed against the other. The atmosphere of each was definitely combative. Cries of down with Fascism and "to the stake with De La Rocque" at the Bastille were matched at Champs Elysées with shouts of down with Communism and "to the stake with the blue" Socialist leader. Imposing police precautions prevented any chance of the two factions coming together.

But the fact is that France is divided not into two camps, one "Communist" and the other "Fascist," but into three. The third and largest group is the great bulk of peace-loving French Republicans who spent Bastille Day quietly in the country or at the seaside, or enlivened the week end by the traditionally colorful dances in the streets which distinguish France's national holiday. It is on the reaction of this majority that the fate of the French Republic really depends.

There was no indication that any but a small minority were moved by appeal of the Count of Paris, son of the Duc de Guise, French royalist pretender, deploring the division of the French into "two distinct and hostile processions."

Characterizing as "absurd" any antagonism between nationalist and popular fronts, the pretender urged all Frenchmen to unite in support of a monarchy which alone he declared could be "both popular and national."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mayor Bear's Swimming Season Starts

By **Ralph Bergengren**

"OH, to be a cub again!" said Mayor John Bear, putting some more sugar on his breakfast cereal and then licking it off and putting on some more.

"If you stirred your sugar into your cereal with your spoon," said Mrs. Bear, "you wouldn't have to use so much sugar. And you know sugar is very expensive."

"But I wouldn't get so much sugar," said Mayor John, reaching a third time for the sugar bowl. "Oh, to be a cub again!"

"I'm sure I don't see why you want to be a cub," said Mrs. Bear. "If you were a cub you wouldn't be allowed to eat sugar and cereal for your breakfast instead of eating cereal and sugar."

"May I have some more sugar? Please, Mamma," said Dorothy Bear.

"Me, too, Mamma," said Theodore Bear.

"*No*, children," said Mrs. Bear firmly. "Stir the sugar you have, and set a good example to your father."

"Oh, Oh," said Mr. Bear. "Oh, to be a cub again!"

"I should think you'd be satisfied to be a mayor," said Mrs. Bear, "without wishing to be a cub."

"It's the good old summer day, Anne," said Mayor Bear, glancing out of the window. "Sun shining. Breeze blowing. Flowers blooming. Birds flying. Bees buzzing. Ah, me! Oh, my! What a time I used to have on a summer day like this when I was a barefoot cub! Sometimes I chased butterflies, though I never caught one and I guess the butterflies didn't know the difference. And sometimes I spent the whole day at the pond, diving and swimming and drying myself off in the sun and then diving and swimming."

Mayor Bear Meets a Challenge

"Could you swim, Papa?" asked Dorothy.

"Could I swim?" asked Mayor Bear. "Could I swim? Ha-ha! Ho-ho! Why, when I was a cub I was as much at home in the water as I was on land."

"Could you swim *now*, Papa?" asked Dorothy.

"Not in the dining room," said Mayor Bear. "Well, well, I suppose I must toddle off to the Town Hall and be a mayor."

This was in the beginning of a good old summer day in the woods, with the sun shining and the breeze blowing and the birds flying and the flowers blooming and the bees buzzing, just as Mayor Bear had said when he looked out of the window. And it kept on that way all day, except, of course, that it was warmer at noon, and then all the older animals in Animal Town took naps after lunch, and all the younger animals hurried to get back to Lollipop Pond to dive and swim and dry themselves in the sun and dive and swim. It was the first thing any of the little ones in Animal Town had thought of when they woke up and saw what a good old summer day it was going to be.

"Mother," said Willie Mouse before he was half through breakfast. "Mother, may I go out to swim?"

"I think if he doesn't swim too hard?" said Mrs. Mouse looking across the table at Mr. Mouse.

"Hang your clothes on a hickory limb," said Mr. Mouse, his eyes twinkling," but don't go near the water."

Just a Joke

"I couldn't reach a hickory limb," said Willie Mouse, looking as if he was about to cry, "and I can't swim, Papa, if I don't go near the water."

"That's just your father's nonsense, Willie," said Mrs. Mouse: "He's such a cut-up."

"I can swim, Papa," said Willie. "I can swim like a fish. May I go, Papa?"

"I think, all things considered," said Mr. Mouse, "and bearing in mind your mother's admonition about not overdoing it, that you may. I don't know whether you can swim like a fish, but I am sure you can swim like a mouse."

There was really nothing for Mayor Bear to do at the Town Hall that morning, but of course he had to be there in case anything turned up. So Mayor Bear hung his summer alpaca coat and his Panama straw hat in the closet of his office, and sat down at his desk and drew funny pictures all over the blotter and thought how much he would like to be a cub again. And outside the sun shone, and the breeze blew, and the birds flew, and the flowers bloomed, and the bees buzzed. After a while Mayor Bear felt sleepy, so he curled up comfortably under the desk and had a good nap and dreamed he was a cub again chasing butterflies and going in swimming and doing all the other pleasant things that a cub does. And a little while before lunch time he woke up and crawled out from under the desk and put on his Panama straw hat and his alpaca coat and started home.

Mayor Bear's way home to lunch went past the Animal Town Department Store, and Mr. Thomas W. Raccoon, who kept the store and knew what was in every department, was standing in the doorway fanning himself carefully with a fan from the fan department. He fanned himself carefully so that he would not wear the fan out and could put it back in the fan department after he had fanned himself.

"Good day, Bear," said Mr. Raccoon.

"Good day, Raccoon," said Mayor Bear.

"Good old summer day," said Mr. Raccoon.

"One of the best," said Mayor Bear, stopping as if he hadn't intended to, but had just thought of something. "Do you keep bathing suits, Raccoon?"

"Bathing suits?" said Mr. Raccoon. "Now I dare say our bathing suit department is the best in the woods."

"Do you—ah—that is," said Mayor Bear, "do you think you have a bathing suit that would fit me?"

"Our bathing suit department," said Mr. Raccoon, making no effort to conceal his pride, "can fit anybody, and we have bathing suits to delight all tastes. Some like more bathing suit than others. Only this morning we sold Miss Fanny Fox, the librarian of the Animal Town Free Public Library, a perfectly lovely bathing suit. Come right in, Mayor Bear.

"This way to the bathing suit department. Excuse me a jiffy while I go to the outing department for my tape measure. I have just been tape measuring young Bill Rabbit for a set of rowing overalls. He tells me he is taking your daughter Dorothy rowing this evening on Lollipop Pond."

Young Animals Are Like That

"It's the first time I've heard of it," remarked Mr. Bear. "But the young animals are like that nowadays."

"We have a department of bathing suits to rent at the pond," said Mr. Raccoon. "Mrs. Raccoon takes care of that. I will join you in a jiffy. The bathing suit department is the second path on the left."

Mayor Bear found the bathing suit department, and Mr. Raccoon went for his tape measure, pausing on the way to return his fan to the fan department. When he came back with the tape measure he found Mayor Bear looking over the bathing suits.

"I'm going to be a cub again," said Mayor Bear. "Renew youth, Raccoon. Show 'em how we used to dive and swim. But not till this evening. Have to be on duty at the Town Hall in the daytime. But I fear," added Mayor Bear, as Mr. Raccoon started to tape measure him with the tape measure, "that I shall have to have something larger than a cub's suit."

"You're a large cub," said Mr. Raccoon, "and that's a fact. Now we have a fine line of bathing shoes."

"Oh, no," said Mayor Bear. "No bathing shoes. Not for me. We didn't have 'em when I was a cub."

When Mayor Bear got home for lunch everybody was curious about what he had in his brown paper parcel. They took it away from him. Dorothy tried to untie the string, but Mr. Raccoon had tied it in a hard knot, and Mrs. Bear ran for the scissors, but before she got back, Theodore Bear had cut the string with his sharp pocketknife.

A Surprise for the Bear Family

"It's a bathing suit!" exclaimed Mrs. Bear, holding up her paws. "Why, Papa!"

"Going to be a cub again," said Mayor Bear gaily. "What say, Theodore? Will you go in swimming this evening at Lollipop Pond with the old bear?"

"We'll all go in swimming with the old bear," declared Mrs. Bear affectionately. "I haven't swum since I don't know when, but I guess I haven't forgotten how."

"But not me," said Dorothy. "I've promised to go rowing with Bill Rabbit."

"That's the first I've heard of it," said Mrs. Bear.

"I know it is, Mamma," said Dorothy. "But that's the way we young animals are nowadays."

At Lollipop Pond all the trees were bathhouses on the side away from the pond, but the good old moonlit summer night had brought out so many bathers that Theodore Bear had to wait until Mayor and Mrs. Bear had put on their bathing suits before he could put on his, and Tommie Bear, who came later and was no relation though he had the same name, had to get along without any bathhouse at all. Mrs. Bear had made her own bathing suit out of an old tablecloth because, as she said, she could make it in less time than it would take to go to the Animal Town Department Store and back. When Mayor Bear came down to the edge of the pond, Mrs. Bear was already in the water and swimming about.

"Come on in, Papa," shouted Mrs. Bear. "The water's fine."

"It looks cold to me," said Mayor Bear. "I don't know about this."

"Be a cub. Be a cub," shouted Mrs. Bear, splashing Mayor Bear with a pawful of water.

"Br-r-r-r-r," said Mayor Bear, jouncing up and down on the springboard. "Don't you do that again, Anne!"

"I shall do it again," said Mrs. Bear, swimming on her back and looking up at the Mayor as he teetered on the springboard, "if you don't come in."

"I'm coming in," said Mayor Bear, "in a jiffy. But I don't like to be splashed until I am wet all over."

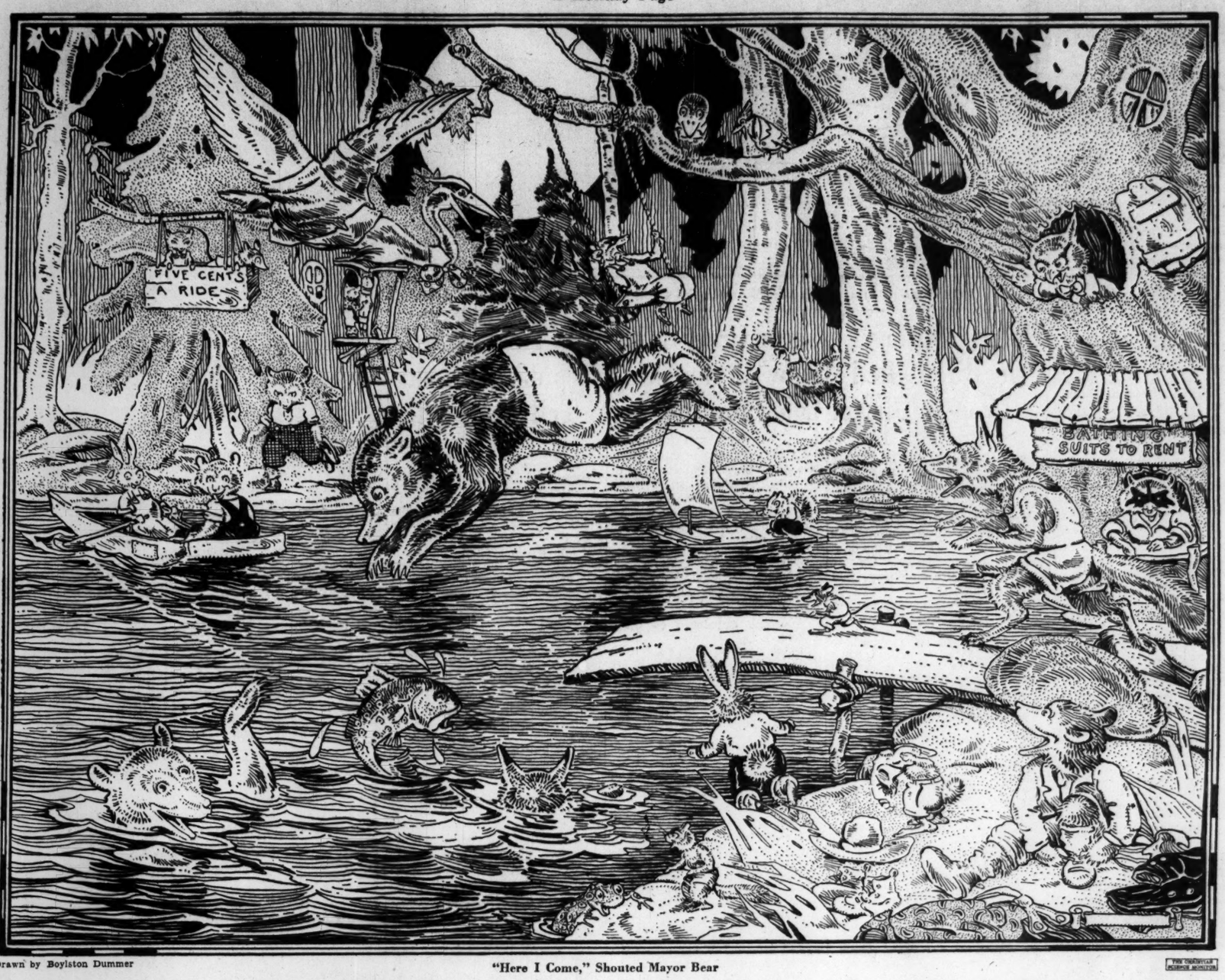
"You won't get wet all over," said Mrs. Bear, turning and swimming on her side, "standing there and thinking about it."

"I always did like to get a good start," said Mayor Bear.

"After you, Mayor Bear," shouted Willie Mouse in a loud, merry squeak at the other end of the springboard.

"After you, Willie Mouse," shouted Fannie Fox, who was just behind Willie in her new bathing suit.

"Here I come," shouted Mayor Bear. And with a last jounce of the springboard, up he went into the air and then down into Lollipop Pond.



Drawn by Boylston Dummer

"Here I Come," Shouted Mayor Bear

Helping

School is out
And I shall help
My mother every day—
Wash the cups
And wash the plates,
Put them all away.

Pick the pansies,
Pick the peas,
Help to pull the weeds—
Watch the robins
And the wrens
Eating pepper seeds!

HILDA DEANE

Pick the Fruit from These Sentences

1. Mr. Cobb, an analytical chemist, will give the lecture.
2. May this child sit on your lap, please?
3. Belle monopolized all the available space.
4. She wore a string of pearls round her neck.
5. Dad ate many of the best cakes before the children arrived.
6. In case of mishap each brought an electric torch.
7. Their pony Rollo lived in a stable behind the building.
8. Thin Miss Jones and plump Mrs. Brown sat close together.
9. Shut the door, Angela.
10. The boys were sent home for fighting.

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Old-Time Gleaning

ANNA and Grandad looked out over the fields where the corn stood in stooks ready for the harvesting. The farmer's chickens were busy picking among the stubble for any stray grains.

"The fowls are the gleaners of today," remarked Grandad, "but they cannot gather as much corn as I was able to when I was a boy."

Anna looked at him in surprise. "I don't understand," she said. "How could you have picked up the little grains of corn like the chickens are doing?"

"We gathered the stalks of wheat with the corn in the ear," Grandad explained. "That was in the days before the reaping and binding machine came into use. The farmer's men used to cut it with sickles and scythes, but the circular sweep of the blade often missed a few stalks which were left standing, as well as the thinly grown wheat on the edges of the field. Then, after the farmer had harvested his grain, the villagers who cared to glean the remaining corn were allowed to do so."

"Did you go alone, like Ruth in the Bible?" Anna asked.

"No," Grandad replied. "My mother went with me, and as soon as they were old enough my sisters went, too. We would come home when evening fell with sheaves of corn under our arms and the long stalks trailing behind us, and carry them up to the attic room. Then we had great fun thrashing away at the heads of corn with stout sticks. When all the corn was beaten from the stalks, the stalks became straw bedding for the pig!"

"So piggie got some of your gleanings!" said Anna.

"He came in for a good share," replied Grandad. "He got all the straw, and something else besides. After the corn was beaten from the stalks it still had the chaff mixed with it; and how do you think we separated the chaff from the wheat?"

Anna shook her head.

"We took it up to the village common on a windy day and piled it onto plates. Then we lifted the plates and let the corn stream down again, and as it fell the chaff was gradually carried away by the wind until finally only the grain was left. We enjoyed that part of the gleaning best of all; it was such fun to see the wind whip the chaff away!"

"And then what did you do?" asked Anna.

"Oh, after that we carried the corn to the miller, and he gave us its value in flour and bran and boxings. He did not make us wait until he had milled the corn we brought but gave us from his own supply. Then mother used to bake bread with the flour, the best bread in the world, and there was always sufficient to keep us all through the winter. And as for Piggie," he added, "why he got the bran and the boxings!"

Janey and the Fairy Apple

IT WAS a sunny, summer morning. Janey was swinging on the garden gate. She heard the clap, clap of horse's feet coming down Pick Penny Row.

"Ding! Ding! Ding!" sang a little bell. The Apple-cart Man was coming. The Apple-cart Man and Janey were good friends. Janey ran across the grass to wave at him as he rode by.

"Hello, Miss Janey!" called the Apple-cart Man. His cheeks were as red as the apples in his cart. His eyes were shining.

"Hello, Mr. Apple-cart Man." Janey's voice did not sound very happy. There was no smile on Janey's face. This made Mr. Apple-cart Man look hard at her.

"Why, what is the matter, Miss Janey?" asked Mr. Apple-cart Man. "Where is that good morning smile of yours?"

"Oh, I am all alone," said Janey, "with nothing to do."

"Nothing to do?" said Mr. Apple-cart Man. He was surprised. He could not believe that there was anyone in all the world with nothing to do. Mr. Apple-cart Man was such a very busy person, you see. All day long he rode up and down the streets like Pick Penny Row calling: "Apples for sale! Apples for sale!" Mr. Apple-cart Man was busy from morning until night.

But Mr. Apple-cart Man was sorry to see Janey with no happy smile on her face. So, he turned around on the seat and picked up a bright red apple from the pile in his cart and gave it to Janey.

"We will play that this is a fairy apple," smiled Mr. Apple-cart Man as he held it out for Janey, "and that it will make you happy."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Apple-cart Man," cried Janey.

"Goodbye," said Mr. Apple-cart Man to Janey. "Get up!" he said to his horse. They went off. Clap, clap, ding, ding, down Pick Penny Row.

Janey looked at her apple. It was ripe and red and shiny. Janey took a bite. It was sweet, too. She sat down on the porch step to eat it. While she was nibbling it, she saw her yellow broom leaning against the step. The yellow broom made her think of something.

"I could sweep the walk for mother," thought Janey. It made her feel better right away.

After she had eaten her apple, swing, swing, went the little yellow broom. The dirt and dry grass ran before it. It left the place all smooth and clean. It looked so very nice that Janey went on sweeping. Janey began to sing a little song.

"Hello, Janey," someone called from the street. It was John.

"How clean your sidewalk looks," said John; "I think I will sweep mine." Janey laughed and went on sweeping.

"Good morning, Janey!" someone called when Janey had reached the front gate. It was Mary this time.

"How nice your sidewalk looks," smiled Mary; "I think I will sweep mine."

Janey looked at her sidewalk after Mary skipped on down Pick Penny Row. It did look nice, Janey thought, as she went up to the house to tell mother. She sang a little song. She sang all the rest of the morning.

She was still singing when she heard the clap, clap of Mr. Apple-cart Man's horse late that afternoon. He was on his way home. Janey ran to meet him.

"Hello, Mr. Apple-cart Man!" called Janey. There was a smile on her face this time. Mr. Apple-cart Man was still smiling.

"I hear that you have had a busy day," he said, "I hear that you cleaned up Pick Penny Row today." Janey looked up. What Mr. Apple-cart Man was saying surprised her.

"Oh, no," answered Janey, "I only cleaned mother's sidewalk." Mr. Apple-cart Man's eyes were bright. Then he told her that he had seen John and Mary sweeping their sidewalks.

"They told me that you started them," said Mr. Apple-cart Man. Janey laughed with him now. It was like a little song, for the apple-cart bell sang, too.

"I know," cried Janey, clapping her hands. "It was your fairy apple. The apple showed me and that started us all. Thank you so much, Mr. Apple-cart Man."

Mr. Apple-cart Man looked as though he had eaten a fairy apple, too. "Ding! Ding!" sang the little bell as he rode off down Pick Penny Row.

By a Staff Artist

"How Clean Your Sidewalk Looks," Said John

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

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There's Something About Moffat!

SCATTERED around the globe are the members of a certain freemasonry which demands only one qualification—that you know the town of Moffat. Meetings of this society are held in all kinds of strange places and they nearly always end with the same remark:

"Well, there's something about Moffat that one likes!"

Once, in Korea, I was the only white passenger on the train besides a large man with a tawny beard, who joined me in the dining car. He was friendly and his slow, quiet speech belonged to the Scottish Border.

"Do you come from Dumfriesshire?" I asked him.

"Yes," he replied, "do you?"

"I was born there, in a little town called Moffat. Do you know it?"

The face above the beard glowed.

"D'you mind Mr. Barr's toy shop in Well Street, Moffat?" he asked.

"I used to spend my Saturday penny there when I was a child."

"Moffat was my old home, too," he recalled. It's many years since I left it, but I'll go back there some day. Moffat folk always want to go back there, I'm told. I often wonder why."

We spent the rest of our journey discussing this question.

* * *

ONCE, AT A party in Yokohama, a man came up to me,

"I hear you're from the south of Scotland?"

"Yes," said I, "from a place called Moffat. Do you know it?"

"I went to school there and I'm going back one of these days. It's a great spot, Moffat. Do you remember the stone ram that stood on top of the fountain in the High Street and the Moffat toffee? I don't believe there's any toffee like it in the world—brown it was, and coiled round like a snail."

"I don't believe the place has changed at all since we were there."

"No, Moffat never changes. I know a man who goes there every year for the fishing. He says that nothing changes. I've knocked around the world a bit myself, but I've not found many places I like better than that little town."

We continued in the same strain during the whole evening.

* * *

ONCE, ON THE prairies, my kitchen stove needed attention. Having tried to fix it myself and failed, I sent for skilled assistance. The man who responded to my summons was a man of few words. He looked at the sooty ruin on the floor and—

"Well! You've done some damage. We'll have to put it back."

Phraseology, manner, tone, all awoke echoes from other days. I said nothing, but waited to see whether he would notice a photograph which hung above the stove. He did. Presently he leaned forward and read out the printed legend under the photograph: "Moffat From the Beattock Road."

He turned to me and asked,

"Did you ever stay at Moffat?"

"Yes," I told him, "did you?"

"My auntie used to keep a boarding-house on the Ba'play Road."

"I learned to ride a bicycle on the Ba'play Road," I told him.

"I mind the Beef Tub Road, too. That was a grand road for a bicycle and there was a grand view from that road."

He stood in the middle of the kitchen, swinging a piece of curved stove pipe from which more and more soot fell to the floor. His face was black with soot and a mirror on the wall told me that my own face was not above reproach. The kitchen was chilly, yet there we stayed, talking about the Ba'play Road, the Beattock Road, the Beef Tub Road; savoring their names till we almost smelt the peat-smoke which rose from cottages beside them and heard the call of sheep on the moors beyond.

When, at last, the stove was fixed my friend gathered up his tools and paused at the back door.

"It's been grand, speaking of Moffat again."

"Yes, there's something about Moffat that one likes."

He grinned at me through his mask of soot, "Aye," he agreed, "just something—"

Words failed him. He disappeared into the prairie night.

* * *

YESTERDAY, IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, I set my portable typewriter on the floor beside my desk, forgot it while I checked over some work and stepped on it when I stood up. The best of typewriters objects to such treatment, so I telephoned for a man to straighten out the twisted type bars. When he arrived he proved to be an efficient, silent person who glanced severely at me and sympathetically at the typewriter. I felt that it was wise to leave him to do his work in peace. Presently he summoned me.

"I think the machine is all right now," he said, "please try it."

I punched the keys rather timidly under his critical scrutiny.

Soon, however, I realized that his scrutiny had been removed from myself to my bookcase.

"Are you a reader?" I inquired.

"I am not," he replied, "but you have a book there which I have not seen for a number of years. I suppose it must be out of print. May I look at it?"

From the shelf he drew a small, shabby volume which has remained with me from schoolroom days.

"Moffat and Its Waters," he read. "I well remember the gentleman who wrote this book, though I was only a wee laddie when he went away from Moffat."

I also remembered the author of the shabby book. We spoke of him, of his side-whiskers, his deep voice and his kindness.

"He was well liked in Moffat," smiled the mechanic whose glance had now lost its severity. "D'you remember the public park? He had that made. It's a grand park for children. I'd like to go back and see Moffat again, although I expect the hills would look a bit small after these Canadian Rockies. Still, there's something about those little hills—" He paused.

"Yes," I agreed with him; "there's something about the Moffat hills, but what is it?"

"I couldn't say!" he laughed.

After he had gone I sat on at my desk with the old book, "Moffat and Its Waters," in my hand.

"We all talk of going back there," I mused. "What would we find if we went?"

Dreaming, I took the journey of which we had so often spoken.

The white bus with fat horses, which used to meet the trains, has given place to some sort of automobile, though even this is hard to imagine. It would look very strange when it first sped up the High Street past the Colvin Fountain. The stone ram, which stands atop of the fountain, must have been quite shocked by the noise and the speed. I remember myself how pained he was by the electric fire alarm, that was set up in 1901, below the town clock.

* * *

DREAMING AT MY DESK, I continued to wander through the little town, from toffee shop to toy shop and cake shop, to Knight's Circulating Library and the Sportsman's Emporium.

Then I followed the Beef Tub Road and passed through a white gate onto the open moor. From the distance came the song of a burn, clear brown water splashing from gray rock to gray rock. In the marshy places grow clumps of scented ferns, wild orchids, yellow musk. With heather underfoot you walk easily all day, too happy to count the miles. And all day you meet no one except one flock of black-faced sheep, their quick, eager dog and their shepherd, who passes you with a nod. Under the first stars you turn homeward and swing quickly down the road. The air is sweet with scent of crushed fern, and of peat smoke that rises, in blue whorls, from scattered cottages. In High Street the town clock booms out seven important strokes. It is supper-time. There will be fresh trout for supper and shortbread too, perhaps. Later will come quiet sleep with the voice of the burn, singing through your dreams and the "Ma-aa-aa" of sheep to waken you tomorrow to another joyous day.

* * *

WITH AN EFFORT I dispelled my fancies and brought my thoughts back to British Columbia. I replaced the shabby volume on the shelf, but I was no nearer to solving that question which had been asked in half a dozen different corners of the earth,

"What is it about Moffat that one likes so much?"

Yet I have an answer ready for the next person who puts it to me,

"There is so much about Moffat that one likes!"

J. S. G.

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GATE AT AVILA, *by S. Dennant Moss*

AVILA, the highest town in Spain, stands perched on its rocky nest above the bare Castilian plain. "Avila de los Caballeros" (Avila of the Knights), the perfect medieval city, crouched proud and defiant behind its mighty walls.

To enter Avila is to go straight back into the twelfth century, to the days of forays and alarms, of sudden raids and grim defenses. The very streets, cobbled and tortuous, speak of the passage of armed men.

Many of the houses and palaces are still fortified, towers stand proudly apart, while even the cathedral is a veritable stronghold. It stands up gray and imposing, from out the city walls, like some old-time warrior frozen through long years into stone. Within, darkness veils the arched spaces of this solemn old Norman edifice, half-church, half fortress, which might have been carved out of one solid block of granite.

Everywhere in the town, the life of the guilds continues, just as it did six centuries ago. Cobblers hammer shoes in the doorways of their shops; smiths labor in metal; carpenters carve the strong oak with their own designs. In the shadow of an ancient archway, a man welds pewter into large rounded milk-pots, hammering the thick-headed nails firmly into place. In a small raftered room two women bend over a loom, and weave quietly; the light filtering in from hidden windows, shines softly on face and hair—a Vermeer picture.

It is a bustling and happy little town.

Once a week a great market is held in the chief square, and here the clans gather, riding in from all the country round by donkey or mule. In the crowded square men and women barter and sell, load their donkeys, or arrange their stalls, just as they have always done since markets first began. Sometimes they stand in animated groups, discussing the day's affairs with fierce gesticulations. And over all reigns color—vivid, entrancing, satisfying color. The women love the brightest shades obtainable, and brilliant yellows, greens and flaming red are everywhere to be seen. They still keep the old style of dress—the flowing skirt, tight bodice, and kerchief headdress—which give ample scope for the varying shades.

The most amazing feature of all in Avila is its wall. Completely surrounding the city, fortified at intervals by no less than eighty-eight towers, it forms a grim circlet of stone in perfect preservation. Ramparts eight hundred years old, the color of old amber, whose massive gateways still lead out to a fair country far below. Through these arched gates of the city, the patient black oxen draw their high blue carts full of stone from the plain, while their masters walk in front swaying the long "ox-wand" gently from side to side.

So, standing on the ramparts today, all the strange life of Avila streams by one, all the pageantry of its past, since the Romans first built "Avela," an outpost in an alien land. But still unchanged, infinite depths below, the fertile plain sweeps out in wave on wave of green loveliness to the mountain ranges far beyond.

The Art of Placing

WHEN you just arrive in Japan, you are at once impressed with the perfect placing of everything about you. You find yourself surrounded by a series of beautiful pictures; every street that you see on your journey from the station to the hotel is a picture; every shop front, the combination of the many streets, the town in relation to the mountains round about it—everything you chance to look at forms a picture. In fact, the whole of Japan is one perfect bit of placing. . . .

There the whole country, every square inch of it, is thought out and handled by great artists. There is no accident in the beautiful curves of the trees that the globe-trotter so justly admires: these trees have been trained and shaped and forced to form a certain decorative pattern. . . .

All this beauty and perfection that meets one on every side is the result of centuries and centuries of habit, until it has become intuitive to the people. I can safely say there is no point in Japan where an artist cannot stand still and frame between his hands a picture that will be perfect in placing and design.—MORTIMER MENPES, in "Japan: A Record in Colour."

Catalpa Tree

OUTSIDE my window, where the river bends
On its sure journey to the silvery sea,
Among the shrubs, and other flowering
friends,—
Rearing a shining head, with such a crown,—
Catalpa Tree!

And every one who passes by may learn
Its gay behaviour, and its carefree ways,
While some may hurry by,—still others turn,
To see how fair Catalpa Tree has made
Its world today!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

Unreality of Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CLASS of small boys in a Christian Science Sunday School was learning about that brief but wonderful statement, "God is love" (I John 4:8). "Does that mean that God loves everyone?" asked the teacher. One child answered, "He doesn't love robbers and bad men." The others were asked their opinion, and after a thoughtful pause, a little fellow said, "Yes, God does love everybody, but the robbers and bad men don't know it, and that is why they are bad."

How simply had this child grasped the profound truth of God's impartial love for all His creation, and that evil is but due to ignorance of divine Love. Christian Science teaches the unreality of evil on the basis that it can have no place in God's creation, which is entirely governed by divine Principle, even as an error in addition has no existence in relation to the rules of mathematics.

An older boy in the same Sunday school had been taught that God is the only Mind and source of intelligence. Somewhat puzzled, he asked: "Then where do thieves get the ability to plan a burglary? They certainly have to put a lot of thought into it." The teacher jotted down a column of figures, and after apparently adding them with much care, wrote down a total and asked him to check it. He found her answer far from correct. "Well, I put quite a lot of thought into it," the teacher said. "Does not my answer express as much intelligence as yours?" The boy learned from this illustration that the solution of all problems must be worked out in accordance with established law. A wrong answer is only a proof of ignorance.

One of the religious Tenets of Christian Science, found in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reads (p. 497): "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." Sinners may believe they have found an easy solution to their problems, but the deeper they penetrate into the dark, unwholesome abyss of ignorance of good, the greater will be the unavoidable suffering that eventually impels them to relinquish their erroneous beliefs.

An idle schoolboy, in foolish ignorance, may think it smart to frustrate the teacher's efforts to impart to him an understanding of mathematics, but he will realize later that he has cheated no one more than himself. Having learned the folly of trying to sidestep progress, he will change his course, wasting no time on futile regrets for past ignorance, but wisely using every opportunity to dispel this ignorance.

While sinners may be a great menace to others, they punish themselves most of all. The farther they follow a crooked way, the longer will be their inevitable journey of repentance and suffering back to the straight path of righteousness. This path leads to the kingdom of God, which is the consciousness of real and lasting joy. The most hardened criminal does not escape this self-chosen experience, for the eternal decree of man's divine Principle is that all must acknowledge one God, Love, and obey His divine laws. Even if throughout his earthly life one appears to enjoy sin, and remains untouched by human justice, he still has to correct and abandon his false material concept of creation.

To learn more about divine Love is mankind's most urgent need. Everyone is seeking happiness, but many look for it in the wrong direction, erroneously believing it can be found apart from God, or good. What an absurd mistake, when God is All; when the only real and permanent happiness is spiritual, resulting from the glorious realization of man's at-one-ement with divine Love! Evil is but a dark barrier of ignorance, hiding from mankind this eternal, spiritual unity; and evil disappears in the light of spiritual understanding. All who seek the peace, security, and genuine joy of living in obedience to the laws of divine Principle gain, to a proportionate extent, the blissful consciousness of heaven here. They learn the wisdom of heeding Paul's admonition "that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, in the vanity of their mind, having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart: . . . and be renewed in the spirit of your mind" (Ephesians 4:17, 18, 23).

The renewing of the mind is a process of mental rebirth which all mankind must experience, since all have erred in varying degrees. One is born again as spiritual understanding dispels the ignorant fears and mistakes of mortal mind, and reveals the "new man" or true man, created by God, whole and righteous. Mrs. Eddy says: "God is not the creator of an evil mind. Indeed, evil is not Mind. We must learn that evil is the awful deception and unreality of existence" (*ibid.*, p. 207). The real man can have no consciousness of past, present, or future evil. And in the Bible we read (I John 3:9), "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him: and he cannot sin, because he is born of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

A Gonosz Valótlansága

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A KRISZTUSI TUDOMÁNY (Christian Science) egyik vasárnapi iskolájában egy fiúkból álló osztály ezt a rövid, de nagyfontosságú mondást tanúlta: „Az Isten Szeretet" (I. János 4:8). „Azt jelenti ez, hogy Isten mindenkit szeret?" kérdezte a tanító. Az egyik gyermek így felelt: „Isten nem szereti a rablókat és a rossz embereket." Mikor a tanító a többieket kérdezte, az egyik kis ember rövid gondolkozás után ezt felelte: „De igen, Isten mindenkit szeret, de a rablók és a rossz emberek nem tudják ezt, és épen ezért rosszak."

Milyen egyszerűen fogta fel ez a gyermek azt a mély alapigazságot, mely szerint Isten pártatlan szeretettel viselkedik egész teremtésével szemben, és hogy a gonosz nem egyéb, mint az isteni Szeretetnek nem ismerése. A Krisztusi Tudomány a gonosz valótlanságát azon alapon tanítja, hogy nem lehet a gonosznak helye Isten teremtésében, melyet kizárólag az isteni Alapelv kormányoz, ép úgy ahogy egy az összeadásban tett tévedésnek sincs a matematika szabályaiéhoz hasonlítható valódi létezése.

Ugyanazon vasárnapi iskolában egy idősebb fiúnak azt magyarázták, hogy Isten az egyetlen Elme és az értelem egyetlen forrása. Ezen kissé megakadva ezt kérdezte: „Akkor honnan veszik a tolvajok azt a képességet, mellyel egy betörést terveznek? Mert biztos, hogy azon is sokat kell gondolkozniok." Erre a tanító egy csomó számot írt le, és miután azokat látszólag nagy gonddal összeadta és a végeredményt leírta, kérte a fiút, hogy adja ő is össze. A fiú ezt a végeredményt hibásnak találta. „Pedig én gondolkoztam mikor összeadtam" mondta a tanító. „Nem fejez ki az én végeredményem annyi értelmet mint a tied?" Ebből a példából a fiú megtanúlta, hogy minden problémát a ténylegesen létező törvények szerint kell kidolgozni. Hibás eredmény csak a tudatlanság jele.

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik vallásos tétele, mely Mary Baker Eddynek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művében (497-ik oldal) található, a következő: „Mi Istennek bűnbocsánatát a bűn megsemmisítésében ismerjük el, és azon szellemi megértésben, mely a gonoszt mint valótlanságot veti ki. De a bűnben való hiedelem büntetéssel jár, addig míg a hiedelem eltart." A bűnösök esetleg azt hihetik, hogy megtalálták problémájuk könnyű megoldását, de minél tovább súlyednek a jó nem ismerésének sötét, egészségtelen mélyébe, annál nagyobb lesz az a kikerülhetetlen szenvedés, mely őket végre a téves hiedelmeiktől való megszabadulásra fogja kényszeríteni.

Egy lusta iskolás fiú gyerekes tudatlanságában esetleg azt gondolhatja, hogy ügyes dolgot csinált, mikor tanítóját megakadályozta abban, hogy őt matematikára tanítsa, de a későbbi években be fogja majd látni, hogy mindenki másnál saját magát csapta be legjobban. Mikor megtanúlja, hogy esztelenség a haladást elkerülni próbálni, meg fog változni, és a nélkül, hogy múlt tudatlansága miatti haszontalan sajnálkozással időt veszítene, minden alkalmat okosan arra fog használni, hogy tudatlanságának véget vessen. Míg bünös emberek másokra nézve nagy veszélyt jelenthetnek, legsúlyosabban önmagukat büntetik meg. Minél messzebb követték a rossz útját, annal hosszabb lesz a megbánás és szenvedés kikerülhetetlen időszaka, mely őket az igazság egyenes ösvényére fogja vezetni. Ez az ösvény az Isten országába vezet, mely az igazi és örökké tartó örömök tudatából áll. Még a legérzéstelenebb bűnös sem menekülhet meg ettől az önszerzett tapasztalattól, mert az ember isteni Alapelvének örök rendelete szerint előbb-utóbb mindenkinek el kell ismerni az egy Istent, a Szeretetet, és engedelmeskedni kell isteni törvényeinek. Még ha valaki egész földi életében élvezte is látszólag a bünt, és az emberi igazság iránt érzéketlen is maradt, mégis ki kell majd javítania és el kell majd hagynia a teremtés felől tartott hamis anyagi képzeteit.

Az emberiségnek legnagyobb szüksége van arra, hogy az isteni Szeretetet jobban megértse. Mindenki akar boldogságot, de sokan rossz helyen keresik, mert azt hiszik, hogy azt az Istenen, a jón kívül lehet találni. Milyen lehetetlen tévedés ez, mikor tudjuk, hogy az Isten Minden; mert az egyetlen és tartós boldogság szellemi boldogság, mely az ember és az isteni Szeretet egysége boldogító tudatának eredménye! A gonosz nem egyéb, mint a tudatlanság sötét akadálya mely elrejti az emberiség elől ezt az örökkévaló, szellemi egységet; és a gonosz eltűnik a szellemi értelem világosságában. Azok, akik azt a békét, biztonságot és igazi örömöt keresik, melyet az isteni Alapelv törvényeivel összhangban lévő élet hoz magával, a mennyország jelen voltának áldott öntudatát fogják igyekezetükhöz mérten megtalálni. Azok meg fogják érteni hogy milyen bölcs dolog Pál Apostol ezen intelmét megszívelni, „hogy ti többé ne járjatok úgy, mint egyéb pogányok is járnak az ő elméjöknek hiábavalóságában, kik értelmökben meghomályosodtak, elidegenültek az isteni élettől a tudatlanság miatt, mely az ő szívök keménysége miatt van bennök . . . megujúljatok pedig a ti elméteknek lelke szerint" (Efézusb. 4:17, 18, 23).

Az elme megujítása az elmei ujjászületés folyamata, melyen az egész emberiségnek át kell menni, mert különböző méretekben mindenki tévelygett. Az ember ujjá születik mikor a szellemi értelem szétoszlatja a halandó elme tudatlan félelmeit és tévedéseit, és feltárja előtte az „új embert," azaz az igazi embert, kit Isten mint tökéletes, jó lényt teremtett. Mrs. Eddy ezt írta: „Isten nem teremtett egy gonosz elmét. Valóban, a gonosz nem Elme. Meg kell tanúlnunk, hogy a gonosz a lét borzasztó hamissága és valótlansága" (Science and Health 207-ik oldal). Az igazi ember öntudata nem ismerhet se múlt, se jelen, se jövőbeli gonoszt. A Bibliában ezt olvassuk (1. János 3:9): „Senki sem cselekszik bünt, a ki az Istentől született, mert benne marad annak magva; és nem cselekedhetik bünt, mivelhogy Istentől született."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

With Silken Streamers Flying

FROM Ball's Hill to Billerica meeting-house, the river was still twice as broad as in Concord, a deep, dark, and dead stream, flowing between gentle hills and sometimes cliffs, and well wooded all the way. It was a long woodland lake bordered with willows. For long reaches we could see neither house nor cultivated field, nor any sign of the vicinity of man. Now we coasted along some shallow shore by the edge of a dense palisade of bulrushes, which straightly bounded the water as if clipped by art, reminding us of the reed forts of the East Indians of which we had read; and now the bank, slightly raised, was overhung with graceful grasses and various species of brake, whose downy stems stood closely grouped and naked as in a vase, while their heads spread several feet on either side. The dead limbs of the willow were rounded and adorned by the climbing mikania *(Mikania scandens)*, which filled every crevice in the leafy bank, contrasting agreeably with the gray bark of its supporter and the balls of the button-bush. The water willow *(Salix Purshiana)*, when it is of large size and entire, is the most graceful and ethereal of our trees. Its masses of light-green foliage, piled one upon another to the height of twenty or thirty feet, seemed to float on the surface of the water, while the slight gray stems and the shore were hardly visible between them. No tree is so wedded to the water, and harmonizes so well with still streams. It is even more graceful than the weeping willow, or any pendulous trees which dip their branches in the stream instead of being buoyed up by it. Its limbs curved outward over the surface as if attracted by it. It had not a New England but an Oriental character, reminding us of trim Persian gardens, of Haroun Al Raschid, and the artificial lakes of the East.

As we thus dipped our way along between fresh masses of foliage overrun with the grape and smaller flowering vines, the surface was so calm, and both air and water so transparent, that the flight of a kingfisher or robin over the river was as distinctly seen reflected in the water below as in the air above. The birds seemed to flit through submerged groves, alighting on the yielding sprays, and their clear notes to come up from below. We were uncertain whether the water floated the land, or the land held the water in its bosom. . . . The air was so elastic and crystalline that it had the same effect on the landscape that a glass has on a picture, to give it an ideal remoteness and perfection. The landscape was clothed in a mild and quiet light, in which the woods and fences checkered and partitioned it with new regularity, and rough and uneven fields stretched away with lawn-like smoothness to the horizon, and the clouds, finely distinct and picturesque, seemed a fit drapery to hang over fairyland. The world seemed decked for some holiday or prouder pageantry, with silken streamers flying, and the course of our lives to wind on before us like a green lane into a country maze, at the season when fruit trees are in blossom.—From "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," by HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

Marsh Music

THERE is a special music for the marsh,
The boggy pastures by a willowed stream—
There where the red-winged blackbird turns the harsh
Croak of his kind to threads of song that gleam
Up from the marshes, bright as the epaulette
Of natty scarlet on his ebon wings—
Music as straight and vibrant as the wet
Tall-swaying marsh grass on whose tips he swings.
And underneath him choir the frogs, and over
The gurgling bogs the long-beaked snipes go flying;
The meadow larks start up from the pink clover
Edging the coverts where their nests are lying;
And from the solid ground, the close-cropped height,
Comes down the swift sweet call of the bob-white.

KATHARINE SHEPARD HAYDEN

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Continue to Advance Today Despite Many Handicaps

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Tendency Is Still Upward In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Ya can't stop 'em.

That's what the average bull trader says.

Stocks have been going up despite mountainous handicaps.

And they continued in the same direction today.

Wasn't a very big market.

Total transfers amounted to about 900,000 shares.

The steel stocks seemed to be popular today. And this seemed to inspire strength in some of the allied industries.

New highs were made by some of them.

Gains of 1 to around 3 points were recorded by U. S. Steel common and preferred, Inland Steel, Crucible, Allegheny Steel, Bethlehem common and preferred, Jones & Laughlin, Republic Iron & Steel preferred and certificates and Sloss Sheffield common and preferred.

Other good gains were established by General Steel Castings preferred, Youngstown Tin, American Car & Foundry preferred, American Locomotive common and preferred and Baldwin preferred.

General Motors continued its ascent by advancing a good fraction to a new top price.

General Electric was on its high for the year.

Others prominent on the up side included Foster Wheeler, Great Western Sugar preferred, United Fruit, American Safety Razor, American Typefounders, U. S. Smelting, Atchison, Delaware & Hudson, Johns Manville and Pittsburgh United preferred.

Losers were Corn Products, Eastman Kodak, Wright Aero and American Telephone.

In the bond division gains of fractions to a point were made by some of the second grade corporate issues, particularly the rails. Other groups were quiet with narrow price changes.

Wheat prices soared at Kansas City and Minneapolis today. They closed with moderate gains at Chicago. Trading was excited. Cotton was quiet and steady in New York.

A cautious market policy is advocated by some brokerage houses for the present, but then this advice has made frequent appearance from the time the upward movement started, and little heed has been given to it, judging from the steady price advance.

Traders are expected to pay close attention to the second quarter earnings reports to be issued this week. These reports are likely to govern the attitude of traders and investors to some extent. However, buying of securities has been based largely on future business prospects, and many are inclined to view the past just as so much water over the dam.

Very encouraging was this week's survey of the steel trade by the magazine Steel which said: "Underlying strength in the markets is resisting the usual seasonal influences."

Report of the Packard Motor Car Company for the quarter ended June 30 is expected to show net profits of about $1,400,000, according to Alvin Macauley, president. He added that unit production for the three months was about 17,040 cars compared with 1241 in the like quarter of 1934.

Moderate Advance In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Cautiously sympathizing with extreme jumps of respectively 5 and 4 cents a bushel at Kansas City and Minneapolis, wheat prices in Chicago today scored gains of barely over 3 cents.

Disappointing harvest yields were the accepted Chicago version of Kansas City wheat market strength, and black rust reports were held to wheat prices at Minneapolis. Relative dragginess of the Chicago wheat market was apparently related to new wheat in areas adjacent to Chicago

Wheat closed excited, 1⅞-2⅝ above Saturday's finish, Sept. 82¾-⅞, corn ¾-1¾ up, Sept. 75½-⅝, oats ⅝-1 cent advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 10 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; rails and steels lead advance.

Bonds: Improved; secondary carriers in demand.

Curb: Steady; metals and specialties gain.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and spot house buying; higher wheat market.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; crop damage spreading.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Uncertain; some higher prices.

Hogs: Fairly active; top 10.20 sparingly.

Foreign

London: Giltedged securities eased on the stock exchange today, and trading was very quiet, due to the holiday season. Industrials and oils, together with transatlantic shares, showed a hardy tendency, while other groups were easy. The closing was dull.

Berlin: Prices opened firm on the Boerse, although business was small. The market closed sustained after minor fluctuations.

Paris: Closed in celebration of the national holiday.

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Cotton was quiet today but prices held steady in a narrow range. In the late trading October was selling around 11.69 with active months generally ruling about 1 to 5 points net higher.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	10.53	10.53	10.53	10.53
September	10.87	10.90	10.82	10.82
December	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 15	Last July 13
			—F—					
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	60	5	5	5	
25⅝	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	2200	22⅜	21¾	22⅛	21½
115	21½	2½g	Fairbanks M pf	10	112½	112½	112½	..
81	48	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	20	80	80	80	..
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	1600	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
20⅜	16½	.80†	Fidel'd Depi Sto	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
37¼	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	500	37¼	37	37¼	37¼
18⅞	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
95	84½	.6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	95	95	95	95
57¼	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	200	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
6⅝	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	..
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	1800	15⅜	15	15⅛	14½
83⅝	60¾	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	80	80	80	..
10½	2⅝	..	Foundation	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
29⅞	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	900	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	29⅝
17⅞	8¾	..	Fox Film A	27300	17¾	17¼	17⅝	17¼
49	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	130	49	47½	49	..
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	1500	26¼	25½	25⅝	26
			—G—					
8½	5½	..	GenAmInv	200	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
44	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	2900	44	43	43	43½
19⅛	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	600	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18
9⅝	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	900	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
135	118	8	Gen Baking pf	30	128¼	128¼	128¼	..
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	2900	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
4¾	2	..	Gen Cable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	400	9	9	9	8¾
46½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	100	37	37	37	39
27½	20⅛	.60	Gen Electric	8500	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	26⅞
143	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	20	141	141	141	..
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	2100	37¼	37	37¼	36⅞
3⅛	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
36⅝	26⅜	1	Gen Motors	31200	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	36⅜
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	116	115⅞	116	..
13½	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	12½	12½	12½	..
33⅛	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	170	32	31¾	32	32
32⅜	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	32¼	32	32	32½
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
25⅜	14⅜	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
23⅜	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	3600	22½	22¼	22½	22
32	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	80	28½	28	28	27½
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Rsz	3900	15¼	15	15	15⅛
87½	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	600	85¾	85	85	86
32	23⅜	1½	Glidden	2800	28⅜	28	28	28½
109⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	70	108	108	108	..
4⅜	1⅛	..	Globe Cotton (h)	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1⅜	⅞	..	Gliddden rts	12900	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	600	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	1100	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
54½	40⅜	..	Goodrich pf	500	43¼	43	43	..
26⅞	15⅝	..	Goo year	4400	19¾	18⅜	18⅝	19⅜
92	70	..	odyear 1pf	200	79½	79½	79½	..
50	20	..	oth S H pf ww	30	34	33½	34	..
3⅛	1¼	..	Graham Paige	900	1½	1½	1½	1½
8⅝	5¼	..	Granby	1600	8½	8¼	8½	..
5	2½	..	Grand Union ct	190	3	3	3	..
2¾	1⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	400	18¾	18½	18¾	18¼
25⅛	13⅜	1	Granite City Stl	100	23	23	23	..
25½	26	1†	Grant (WT)	300	34¼	34	34¼	..
22	9⅝	..	Great Nor pf	6800	22¾	22¼	22⅜	21⅞
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	700	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11¾
323⅛	268⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	900	29	28⅝	29	..
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	20	133	133	133	131¼
51½	20½	..	Greyhound Co (Del)	500	47½	47⅜	47½	47⅜
2¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	..
43¼	19	..	Guan Sug pf	20	25	25	25	..
16	6	..	Gulf Mobile pf	200	14¾	14½	14½	..
24	12	..	Gulf States Steel	100	22½	22½	22½	..
			—H—					
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	260	105¾	105½	105⅝	105½
22⅜	16	1	Harbison Walker	600	21⅞	21½	21½	21½
37⅜	25⅜	..	Hayes Body	100	25⅛	25	25	25
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	500	23¾	23	23¼	23⅞
85¾	71	3†	Hercules Powder	100	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84
87¾	73¼	3	Hershey Choc	100	78	78	78	..
12⅜	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	3100	12¼	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
11	6½	.50	Hollander	200	12½	12	12	..
40¼	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	500	40	39½	39½	..
16½	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	3400	16	15⅞	16	16
56	43	3	Howe SoundN	900	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48¼
12⅜	6¼	..	Hudson Mtor	2100	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
3⅞	⅜	..	Hupp Motors	2900	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
			—I—					
17¼	9½	..	Ill Central	2400	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	4 1
33⅜	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	1600	29¼	28½	28½	28¾
74⅛	37¼	2	Inland Steel	1700	77	74¾	77	74
4⅜	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	800	3	2⅞	3	..
6	4	.14	Insuranshare Md	200	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
16⅛	8¾	..	Inter R T vtc (h)	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
7	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	400	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
1	⅜	..	Int Agr Corp	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
184½	140¼	6†	Int Business M	300	182¼	181¾	181¾	..
6⅜	3½	.20	Int Carriers	900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5½
23½	22⅞	1	Int Cement	1800	32¼	31¾	32	31¼
48⅛	34⅞	.60	Int Harvester	1800	47⅞	47½	47½	47¼
2⅞	1¼	..	Int Mercantile	100	2	2	2	2
29⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	4900	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅝
1⅜	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	600	8¼	8	8	8¼
36⅛	29	1½	Int Salt	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
47	42¼	2	Int Shoe	600	47	46½	47	..
28	16	..	Int Silver	400	19⅞	19	19	..
10¾	5⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	2700	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
12⅜	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	1400	12	11⅞	12	11¾
120½	110	6	Island Crk C pf	10	116	116	116	..
57⅜	38½	.25b	John Manville	400	54⅝	54	54	52⅞
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	20	69	66½	68¼	66
20⅜	15¾	.50	Kayser (J) & Co	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
2⅜	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield h	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
20⅞	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf h	400	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
20⅜	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	2500	21¼	21	21	20⅝
18⅛	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	2100	18½	18	18	18
18¼	12¾	.50†	Kelvinator Corp	600	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
21¼	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	800	19	18¾	19	18⅞
5⅞	3	..	Kinney & Co	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
38	23	..	Kinney pf	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
25	19¾	1	Kresge	1200	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
113	103	7	Kresge pf	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
29	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	1200	29¼	28⅝	29	29
			—L—					
28½	24	4	Lambert	600	26¼	25⅞	26¼	25⅝
17⅜	14	1½	Lehn & Fink	600	15	14⅞	15	..
12½	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
87⅞	67½	2.40†	Lehman Corp	1500	88¼	89⅜	87⅞	87⅞
35⅜	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	800	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	31¾
24½	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	600	22¼	22⅛	22¼	..
28¾	17⅛	.80	Link-Belt	200	29¼	28⅜	29¼	29
33⅜	24½	1½	Liquid Carbonic	200	32	31⅝	31⅝	32¼
115½	93¼	4†	Liggett & M B	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	115
44	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	1800	42¾	41¾	41¾	42
1¾	1	..	Loft Inc	100	1½	1½	1½	..
130	121¼	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	122¼	122¼	122¼	..
22	18½	1.20†	Lorillard	1200	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21
1⅞	½	..	Louisiana OR h	100	½	½	½	½
47½	34	3	Louisville & N	800	41¾	41½	41¾	41
140	124	7	Lorillard pf	20	140	139	140	..
1800	119¼	..	Ludlum Steel	1800	20¼	19½	20¼	19⅜
28⅛	18½	..	Mark Trucks	2100	21¼	19⅜	20⅞	20¼
44¼	30½	2	Marsh (HRI) & Co	800	43¼	42	43	42⅞
7½	5½	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
36	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	300	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	..
2	½	..	Mallinson	200	½	½	½	..
19	5	..	Mallinson pf	90	5	5	5	5
19⅞	5	..	Mallinson pf	90	5	5	5	5
10	4	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	110	6¼	6	6	..
22	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	100	19⅜	19¼	19¼	..
15	10	.60	Man Shirt	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
5¾	4½	..	Mancha Corp	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
6⅞	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	300	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
1¼	¾	..	Market St Ry	10	¾	¾	¾	¾
31⅞	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	200	31½	31	31	31½
11¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	600	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8½
32	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkalt	300	31¾	31	31	31½
45⅜	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	1200	44⅝	43½	44¼	43
87	59	..	Maytag	100	71½	71½	71½	73¾
46⅝	33	2.25	Maytag pf ww	600	46½	46¼	46½	..
103	84½	6	Maytag 1pf	10	101	101	101	..
13	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	200	9⅝	8¾	9	8½
12⅞	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	300	9	8½	9	..
8⅞	5⅞	..	McKesson & R.	600	6¾	6	6½	6½
45⅝	36⅝	2	McIntyre Porcu	300	40½	40½	40½	41
117	90½	4	McKeesport Tin	100	113¾	113¼	113¼	..
45	32	..	McKeson & R pf	1200	37⅞	34½	36¾	..
15⅜	8½	..	McLellan Sto	300	12⅞	12	12	..
96⅜	85½	..	McLellan pf	20	98	96½	96½	..
56⅝	51	2½	Melville Shoe	100	54½	54½	54½	..
34⅝	24⅛	..	Mesta Mach	1200	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	34¼
4⅜	2½	..	Miami Cop	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
13⅝	9½	.15b	Mid-Cont Pet	400	11¼	11	11	11⅛
12⅜	8¼	..	Midland Steel	1200	16⅞	16½	16½	16½
103½	60⅛	8	Midland Stl pf	80	103	102⅞	103	103
99	58	3†	Min Honeywell	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝
5¾	3⅞	..	Min Moline	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
57½	31	..	Min Mol Imp pf	100	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2¾	¾	..	Min SP & SSM	200	2½	2½	2½	..
4	1	..	Min SP & SSM pf	200	4	4	4	4
16⅞	10⅝	..	Mission Co-op	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
6¼	2⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	800	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
14½	5⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	300	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	..
16⅜	10¾	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	100	15	15	15	15
77½	55	1	Monsanto Chem	300	73⅞	73¾	73⅞	..
30½	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	3100	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜
1⅛	⅞	..	Mother Lode	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
31¼	17⅛	2	Motor Products	400	30⅞	30½	30½	30½
11⅞	7⅛	.50	Motor Wheel	800	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
12½	7	..	Mullins Mfg	200	11	11	11	11
7¾	3½	..	Mullins pf	30	7⅝	73	73	73¾
10¾	4¾	..	Murray Body	600	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
			—N—					
14½	11	1	Nash Motors	1900	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	200	18½	18	19¼	..
17⅞	5½	..	Nat Acme	1300	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼
31⅜	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	800	32	31¾	31⅞	31⅜
18⅜	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	1200	17⅜	17	17	17⅛
17⅛	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1200	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16¾
29¼	23⅛	..	Nat'l Dist	800	27½	26	27	27¼
4⅜	1½	..	Nat Dept Stores h	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
34¾	17	..	Nat Dept S pf h	500	21½	20¾	21¼	20¾
32½	21	2	Nat Enam & St	300	32½	32	32½	32
138½	121⅝	8	Nat Lead pf B	10	138½	138½	138½	..
97	47	.80	Nat Dow & Lt	600	87⅝	85⅜	87⅜	85
53½	40⅜	1†	Nat Steel	1200	54¼	53¼	53⅞	53¼
19	9	..	Nat Supply	800	16¼	15½	16	..
76	36	..	Nat Supply pf	10	65	63	63	..
11⅞	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
12⅜	7½	.80	Natomas Co	100	11	11	11	11¼
58¾	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	800	58½	58¼	58¼	58¼
8	4⅜	..	Newport Indus	600	6½	6½	6½	6½
28¼	14½	..	NY Air Brake	100	26½	26½	26½	..
21¾	12¼	..	NY Central	2500	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝
25	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	600	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
8½	2⅞	..	NY NH & H	400	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
14⅜	6	..	NY NH & H pf	600	8	7⅞	7¾	..
16⅜	6½	..	NY Shipbldg	200	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10⅞
87	70	7	NY Shipbldg pf	40	78	78	78	76½
87½	69	6	NY Steam 6%	10	92½	92½	92½	87
43	38¾	2	Noranda M	400	37½	37	37½	37½
108	99	4	Norfolk & W pf	40	106½	106½	106½	106¼
18⅞	9	1	North American	800	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
53⅛	35½	3	North Amer pf	100	52½	52½	52½	53
4	2	..	No Am Aviation	300	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
93	57	6	No Am Edison pf	100	93	93	93	..
10½	7⅞	..	No Ger Lloyded	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	..
21⅞	13½	..	Northern Pacific	600	20¾	20¼	20½	19⅞
41	35⅞	3	Northwestern Tel	20	42	42	42	..
			—O—					
14½	9¼	6.40b	Ohio Oil	200	11¾	11*	11⅝	11½
4⅜	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
26⅜	13¾	..	Oliver's E ppf	300	17½	17½	17½	17¼
20⅝	11⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	400	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
7¼	4¼	..	Otis Steel	300	7	6½	6¾	6¼
49	22¾	..	Otis Steel ppf	400	52½	50	51	..
104	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	600	102½	101	102½	100¾
			—P—					
25¾	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	800	24¼	23½	24¼	23¾
37⅞	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	658	36½	36	36¾	36⅝
21	12	..	Pacific Mills	200	14	14	14	..
5¾	3½	..	Packard Motor	6400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
13⅜	6½	..	Panhandle pf	10	12½	12½	12½	..
5⅝	2¼	..	Param P C.O.D. (h)	4900	4⅛	3¾	3¾	4
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	100	4	4	4	4
1½	½	..	Path Exchange	400	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
17½	8¼	..	Path Exch A	100	8½	8½	8½	..
15	8¼	..	Patino Mines	800	13⅛	13	13⅛	..
77⅜	57¼	2	Penney (JC)	1100	77½	77	77½	77½
110	103⅝	6	Penney (JC) pf	900	102½	102½	102½	..
25⅜	17¾	1	Pennsylvania RR	3200	24½	24¼	24¼	23¾
34⅞	17¾	..	Peoples GasLt&C	200	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32¼
39⅜	30	1†	Peo Drug St	100	33¾	33⅜	..	..
11⅜	7⅝	..	Petroleum	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
20⅜	12⅝	.25b	Phelps Dodge	4900	18¼	17⅞	18¼	17⅞
53½	38¼	1	Philip Mor	700	49¾	48½	49¼	48½
6⅜	1⅝	..	Phila & Reading	1600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
68	53½	7	Phillips Jones pf	10	60	60	60	..
23	13¾	1	Phillips Pet	10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
1⅝	¼	..	Pierce Oil	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
35	31	1.00	Pillsbury Flour	100	34	34	34	..
42	26¼	..	Pitts Coal pf	300	30	29	30	..
9	5½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
15	10¼	..	Pitts Term pf	10	11½	11½	11½	..
2½	1¼	..	Pitts United	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
38½	24½	..	Pitts United pf	610	38½	35⅞	37⅞	35¾
11⅜	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	800	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
11½	6⅞	..	Poor & Co B	700	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
3⅛	⅝	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
17	6½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	1100	14½	13¾	13¾	13¾
51¾	42⅜	1.50	Procter & Gam	800	51½	51½	51⅜	51¼
120¾	115	5	Procter & G pf	20	119¾	119	119¾	..
39¾	20⅜	2.40	Public Service	900	36¾	36¼	36¾	36½
99⅝	62⅝	5	Pub Serv pf	100	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
110	71	6	Pub Serv pf	100	106½	106½	106½	106
140	100	8	Pub Serv pf	100	140	140	140	..
52⅞	30	3	Pullman	2700	44½	43⅞	44½	43½
71¼	34¾	..	Pure Oil 6% pf	400	70½	69½	70½	69½
10⅛	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	700	9⅛	8⅞	9	9
91½	49⅝	..	Pure Oil 8%	3900	90½	89½	90	89

Business and Industry

Unemployment Lower in Europe but Higher in United States

Commerce and Finance

American Crop Prospects Are Generally Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—Black rust developments in the spring wheat area were responsible for several brisk rallies in wheat prices last week. However, no material damage is claimed as yet. The spring wheat outlook is favorable both in our Northwest and in western Canada.

The rust reports offset the moderate volume of hedging and also the effect of bearish government estimates for a time. Foreign markets were generally weak, with a tendency abroad to mark time, pending Canadian developments.

The July forecast of the Government indicated a total crop of 731,000,000 bushels—458,000,000 bushels winter and 273,000,000 bushels spring. Both of these estimates were above the private forecasts.

Selling Wave

The report caused a wave of selling but on the dips commission house absorption was in evidence, and the northwest news came into play, causing a moderate upturn. Late in the week Kansas City, which has been relatively strong for some time, turned weak, and precipitated another decline here.

The winter wheat harvest is about two weeks late, and as weather conditions have been favorable for harvesting the indications now are for rapidly increasing receipts the next two weeks. This will mean increased hedging, and any aggressive buying will necessitate damage news from the northwest to sustain it during the period of heavy hedging pressure.

Premiums for hard winter wheat in the southwest have continued strong so far, and it is the general belief that this grade of wheat will hold strong throughout the season.

The portions of the northwest needing rains—North Dakota and eastern Montana—had heavy precipitation last week, and except for the possibility of rust, the prospects are for good yields. Generally fair conditions prevailed over the winter wheat belt, and harvest operations were general over a large part of the territory.

Farm reserves of wheat were placed at 41,920,000 bushels, or about 50 per cent less than a year ago. Stocks in all positions at the beginning of the crop year are small, the total visible supply being only 22,670,000 bushels.

Light Country Offerings

The country offerings of corn are extremely light, and receipts also are small compared with last year. Visible stocks are light, and there is a fair commercial demand for corn.

Imports of Argentine corn appear to be having little effect on our western markets. Shipments from Argentina last week included 2,020,000 bushels to the United States. This corn is supplying the needs of coastal territory, and is apparently necessary as little corn would be available for shipment from western markets.

Since the first part of July weather conditions have been nearly ideal over the corn belt, and the crop has made up much of the late start. The government estimated the crop at 2,045,000,000 bushels.

Forecasts for oats and rye and barley all indicated big crops in prospects, and the prospects for the hay crop are for bumper yields. Other forage crops promise well, and pastures are the best in a number of years at this time. As a result it has been difficult to maintain bulges in these grains.

Chicago Business Shows Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—The hot spell of last week proved helpful to Chicago retail and wholesale trade, according to the observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Attendance and sales of the semi-annual shows at the furniture and merchandise marts were reported as unusually good. As in other lines of wholesale trade, good-sized commitments from rural and semirural areas, where better crop conditions are stimulating consumer interest, seemed to be the rule.

Chicago retail stores also had a good week with summer needs the big attraction. There was also noted a good-sized proportion of out-of-town vacationists among the shoppers.

Local manufacturers made little change in production or pay rolls. The expected spurt in schedules appears to be awaiting the adjournment of Congress.

Public utilities reported slight recessions in demands.

A marked pickup in residential and small building construction is indicated in outlying sections of the city and the suburbs. This has stiffened employment and the building supply business.

Canada Cuts Interest On Indian-Owned Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The prevailing lower rates of interest on bonds will deprive the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians in Alberta of a portion of their income as the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa has announced that in future instead of paying 6 and 7 per cent interest on the approximate sum of $2,000,000 belonging to the Blackfeet braves, the rate of interest is now cut to 5 per cent.

The 700 Indians of the Blackfeet Tribe are the wealthiest red men in Canada. This $2,000,000 standing to their credit and administered for their benefit by the Canadian Government, was realized through the sale of more than 240,000 acres of reserve lands which were disposed of by the Government between the years of 1900 and 1910. The interest on this money is paid annually to the Blackfeet Indians.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Today
Hollander (A.) & Sons.

Tuesday
Bamberger (L.) & Co.
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift.

Wednesday
American Tobacco.
Macy (R. H.) & Co.

Thursday
Bon Ami Corp., A.
Chicago Yellow Cab.
International Harvester.
Louisville & Nashville R. R.
McIntyre Porcupine Mines.
National Power & Light.
Texas Gulf Sulphur.

Picture Industry Plans $150,000,000 Production Program

HOLLYWOOD, July 15 (AP)—The motion picture industry is launching its biggest production program since the bumper years of 1927-29 and it may even come up to this period.

Upwards of $150,000,000 will be spent on film making in the coming season, 95 per cent or more of the total in California. Some will be expended in Great Britain by American companies.

Double feature programs, current in the great majority of theaters, will necessitate the production of more films than ever before, for there is a shortage now.

Strong drives will be made by such organizations as Columbia, which is to produce 52 features and plans to spend $12,500,000. United Artists, despite the withdrawal of Twentieth Century, proposes a $14,500,000 expenditure and probably will have as many films to release as heretofore, with David O. Selznick joining the organization and Mary Pickford announcing she would make two pictures, possibly more.

Independent companies are coming to the fore, Republic crowding into the spot left vacant by Columbia. Fox will present a strong front with Winfield Sheehan, Darryl Zanuck and Sol Wurtzel engaging in rivalry.

Warner Brothers has pretentious plans, including 60 features. Paramount, under its new regime, likely will make one of the hugest investments. While M-G-M first estimates may be conservative, this studio generally does not spare money if the bigness of a picture is believed in.

Pictures whose cost will range upward to $1,000,000 each include "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Crusades," "Tale of Two Cities" and "The Last Days of Pompeii," among others.

FTC Stands Ready To Frame Voluntary Codes for Industry

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—American business was notified yesterday of the Federal Trade Commission's readiness to negotiate voluntary codes to help replace NRA's rule of industry.

The commission announced it was writing 170 industries which had made inquiries, outlining procedure leading up to a trade practice conference for framing agreements.

Coincidently, the Commerce Department, in its monthly survey of current business, reported:

"Considerable interest has been manifested in the trend of hours and wages since the abandonment of the NRA codes. While data are not available to determine the extent of recent changes, there is a very evident disposition to maintain standards.

"Individual instances of wage reductions and lengthening of hours have been reported, but their significance in the aggregate cannot yet be appraised."

Japan Sugar Output For Year Up 44 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Japanese sugar production, including the Island of Formosa, for the 1934-35 year is placed at 1,159,000 long tons as compared with 803,000 long tons manufactured last season, an increase of 356,000, or approximately 44.3 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The current crop is the largest on record for the Japanese Empire. The previous high point was reached in 1932 when 1,447,550 tons were manufactured.

Of the 1,159,000 tons of sugar produced this season, 1,124,000 tons were manufactured from sugar cane and 35,000 tons were manufactured from sugar beets. Of last year's out-turn, 780,000 tons were derived from cane, and 23,000 tons from beets.

Better Prices for Dairy Farmers Seen by Expert

ITHACA, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—More favorable prices will be received by dairy farmers during the coming months, in the opinion of Wesley H. Bronson, head of the research department of the New England Milk Producers' Association.

The increase in prices, he said, in a discussion of the dairy industry outlook today before an opening conference of the American Institute of Co-operation at Cornell University, will accompany a general advance in commodity prices, and will place the milk producers in a more favorable position than they have been for some time.

"Three principal factors affect the price of dairy products," he explained. "Business activity has a greater influence than any other, with the number of cows in production the second most important factor. The least important factor is the relative size of the hay crop, pasture conditions, and the amount of feed available."

World Industrial Production Is Up In Month of May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Industrial production throughout the world continued to advance during May, says the monthly statement on economic conditions in foreign countries just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Improvement was reported in England , Canada, Australia, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Finland and in several Central and South American countries. Conditions remained substantially unchanged, according to preliminary reports, in France and Switzerland, while some recession occurred in the Netherlands, United States and Mexico.

Unemployment declined from April to May according to preliminary reports, as follows: Denmark, 22.0 per cent; Norway, 16.0 per cent; Germany, 9.6 per cent; France, 6.7 per cent; Italy, 6.0 per cent; Great Britain, 2.6 per cent. The number of unemployed in France is estimated to have declined an additional 6.0 per cent during June. Unemployment in the United States was 0.9 per cent higher in May than in April.

World prices of important raw materials averaged 3 per cent higher during May than in the preceding month and 7 per cent higher than in May, 1934. Prices of wheat, sugar, cotton, rubber, silk, and tin advanced. Coffee prices continued to decline. During June a sharp rise in wholesale prices occurred in Italy and a more moderate rise was reported in Germany. French and English prices remained lower than at the end of May. Percentage changes in wholesale prices during the first half year, as shown by weekly indexes for these four countries, were as follows:

England	— 0.2%
France	— 5.0%
Germany	+ 3.5%
Italy	+13.1%

International trade in terms of gold was 3.2 per cent lower in April than in the preceding month and 0.9 per cent lower than a year ago. The decline of 3.2 per cent in the value of world trade during the first quarter as compared with the first three months of 1934 was more than counterbalanced by the fall in world prices; as a result physical volume of trade was 1.2 per cent above that for the first quarter of 1934.

Security price movements were mixed during June. Stocks continued to advance in London and Berlin but receded slightly in Paris after reaching a new 1935 high point in May. The net changes in security prices for the three leading markets during the first half of 1935 were as follows:

	Stocks	Bonds
London	+ 1.5%	—1.4%
Paris	+10.9%	—2.6%
Berlin	+26.6%	+2.0%

The gold bloc currencies have been subject to greatly diminished pressure since formation of the Laval Cabinet and recess of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Treasury Offers $100,000,000 Loan On Auction Basis

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A $100,000,000 loan to swell its cash drawer was asked yesterday by the Treasury.

It was the sixth $100,000,000 sought from the public since the financial year began, July 1, and reflected Secretary Morgenthau's announced intention to maintain the Government's working cash balance at the $750,000,000 level.

The borrowing was in the form of 2⅞ per cent bonds, dated March 4, 1935, and maturing 1955-60. The block will be sold on a highest-bid basis, with no bids acceptable at less than par and accrued interest. Subscription books are open at Federal Reserve banks and branches up to noon, Wednesday.

Simultaneously, the Treasury said "baby bond" sales had passed the $100,000,000 mark. Giving details for the first three months—March, April and May—it listed these as the first buyers among states: Illinois, $7,737,656; New York, $6,148,200; Ohio, $5,378,850; Missouri, $5,316,112, and Iowa $5,129,175.

Iowa was listed as the banner state for May, with $1,791,243 in purchases and savings bonds. Missouri was next with $1,429,106, Illinois third with $1,392,750, and Ohio fourth with $1,091,718.

More Real Estate Agents Operating in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Ranks of real estate agents, regarded as one of the indices of business and speculative activity here, are beginning to fill up. For the second successive year, according to the California Real Estate Association, there has been an increase in the total.

The low mark in licensed real estate salesmen and agents came in 1933, when the total for the first five months was 21,683. During the current year, J. Mortimer Clark, real estate commissioner, has issued 23,123 licenses. The average for six years has been 27,356, while in 1930—the first year that business was unsettled here—there was a grand total of 38,451 salesmen and brokers.

Processing Fish Plant Started in No. Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.—Construction of a plant for freezing and processing fish has begun here by the Self-Help Co-operative Association. It will be of brick construction, 63 by 122 feet, and will have a storage capacity of 800,000 pounds of fish. Branch plants also are being constructed at other points, including Southport and Manteo.

When completed, the plants will require the services of 141 people. The co-operative association, formed in January, now has 1571 members.

Trade Pact With Russia Seen As Vague Executive Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Under a minor barrage from the critics of Soviet Russian recognition, William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, today explained that the trade agreement reached Saturday did not fall under the reciprocal treaties program, and involved no lowered tariffs with the Soviet Union alone.

Indeed, the agreement adds one more item to the interesting collection of "executive agreements" which are neither fish nor fowl nor treaties that have to mount the weary road to senatorial ratification.

What happened was not a little complicated. The U. S. S. R. promises to spend $30,000,000 in the United States during the next 12 months. In return the United States will give Russia all concessions granted other powers in reciprocal treaties. But it does not grant Russia general most-favored-nation treatment. That probably would have required a treaty, and senatorial ratification. Yet the privileges given are the equivalent of most-favored-nation treatment as applied to any forthcoming reciprocal treaties—and it is in, these treaties that the Soviet Union is interested.

In effect, therefore, the Senate has been evaded, and the reciprocal treaty program itself does not shoulder the legal responsibility.

Once more the questions arise: When is a treaty? Or when is a trade agreement? Nobody has a stock definition, and this present arrangement enters the nebulous field of executive agreements which nobody has ever quite defined.

The practical importance of this vague arrangement is shown in two outstanding respects. First, if the agreement—which admittedly is not reached under authority granted in the reciprocal trade agreements act—had to be ratified, it would have run into very heavy seas. Senator Pat McCarran (D), Nevada, made that plain today when he said: "This pact, with a nation that floods our country with Communist propaganda and tears up its promises to settle its legitimate debts with us, is the crowning blow of Secretary Hull's ruinous and fantastic mania for free trade!"

Senator McCarran's state is one of the leading American producers of manganese—which, though it has enjoyed tariff protection for many years, is still an infant industry with declining production.

The second practical advantage of the indefinite form of the Russian agreement is shown in its effects upon anthracite coal. This was the Soviet's largest export to the United States in 1934. Yet it will still have to pay an excise duty while British and German coal, which countries enjoy no reciprocal treaties with the United States, come in duty free, and while Belgian coal—with a reciprocal treaty whose advantages were guaranteed to Russia — also escapes duty.

This is simply because Russia gets only reciprocal treaty advantages, not most-favored-nation treatment in general. Had the latter been the case the Russian coal could have dodged the duty. Such are the twists of trade diplomacy.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A miscellany of news and problems occupied Wall Street during the hot days of last week. There was a $500,000,000 offering of Treasury notes, heavily oversubscribed, and a further small offering of bonds by the Treasury under the now familiar "auction" method of sales. There was continued discussion of the underwriting change in the Banking Bill, along with a tangible beginning on the large volume of bond offerings expected for July. The stock exchange formally announced the beginning of a lengthy survey of its facilities, looking to the further co-ordination and "rationalization" of its committee activities. The stock market moved about with uncertainty to end the week with what appeared like a resumption of the upswing of the last four months.

The Treasury note offering of $500,000,000 was conspicuous for the fact that it was the first substantial offering of its kind since Dec. 15, that it caried the unusual maturity length of 4 years 5 months, and that it was made for the unusual subscription date of July 15, still further marking the departure from the established quarter date financing. For the last six months the unexpectedly low rate of relief expenditures has made the Treasury's needs for new money smaller than expected. These needs have been met in part by an increase in the outstanding bills, in part by the small additional blocks of already outstanding bond issues, and in part by allowing the working balance of the general fund to run off. These methods sufficed to take care of the Treasury's deficit needs until this month, when the decision to pay off the collateral behind the national bank notes made substantial inroads on the working balance.

In addition the Treasury also offered at auction another $100,000,000 of bonds, the same amount as in June. The reception both of dealers and of the market was much more favorable than before. There was some criticism, however, of the fact that the original issue of which this offering made an additional part, was only offered this spring, was already an unusually large one, and may not have been fully "seasoned" yet.

The Underwriting Problem

There is a surmise in the Street that the Treasury may not be averse to operations like this which have a slightly unfavorable effect on Government bond prices. Washington officials may feel, local dealers venture, that Government bonds are not very high now, but are going higher, and they would rather get the benefit of the high prices later on when heavier borrowings are necessary, than to "get ahead of themselves."

The change in the banking bill to permit deposit banks to underwrite was for the second week a bone of contention. Although there is a tendency for the Street to divide for and against it, there seems a general opinion that it would be a good thing for deposit bankers' capital again to be available for the pure underwriting of large issues, if there could be assurance that such banks cannot be an influence in distribution. The neutral position taken by the American Bankers Association is indicative of the Street's "wait-and-see" attitude. There is great confidence here in both the perspicuity and the conservatism of Senator Glass, who has sponsored the change. However, there is considerable doubt that the President will pass the new feature. It is too favorable, among other things, to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. to be politically palatable in Washington.

Bond Offerings Small

The possibility is also seen that the proposal may be caught on the horns of a dilemma. If the underwriting deposit banks are released from the civil liabilities of the Securities Act, the SEC will probably protest. If they are not released, the Comptroller of the Currency is likely to make effective objection.

Bond offerings last week were unusually small, totaling only $63,000,000 against $115,000,000 the previous week, and consisting largely of the Armour offering of $48,000,000. Municipal and state offerings, which have been averaging about $20,000,000, were about half this figure last week, and have recently been holding at a lower level than in the earlier months of the year.

This current week, however, is expected to see one of the largest totals of bond offerings, probably exceeding $200,000,000, of any week this year.

The Stock Exchange formally announced a survey of its committee organization and facilities which Mr. Gay stated might take as long as three years. The purpose will be to make sure that none of the numerous committees overlap each other in function and that there is no gap between the work of the committees.

To Probe 'Market-Rigging'

With the Securities and Exchange Commission about to launch an investigation and regulations regarding the "seasoning" of new issues, invidiously termed "market-rigging," investment bankers and brokers have been conferring with the purpose of presenting a united front to deal with the SEC. In previous negotiations the Street has presented a rather varied reaction to official proposals, with less than satisfactory results. Moreover some representatives of Wall Street are pleasantly received at Washington while others are disliked or distrusted. A committee has been chosen to go to Washington for investment bankers and brokers on the matter.

The stock market moved about with some uncertainty. Among the unfavorable factors were the Administration victory over the utilities on the TVA bill, and a slightly more than seasonal decline in some of the business indices. Among the favorable influences, on the other hand, were the very satisfactory June sales of General Motors, reported Monday, the improved second quarter earnings which began to be published, and the sustained steel operations.

The Silver Market

There was considerable interest in the vicissitudes of the silver market in London, and caustic comment on the ultimate purposes of the Treasury Department in spending an estimated $20,000,000 to save silver from the consequences of its previous actions. The temporary dip in the dollar during the week was explained by the Treasury's offerings in London to buy silver.

Some further difficulties are expected with the franc as the Laval economy measures are to be announced this week. The report from London that Mr. Norman had offered to put a huge sum into international stabilization of currencies was received here with polite smiles.

Big Output Gain For Packard Motor

DETROIT, July 15 (AP)—Alvin Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Car Co., announced today that net profits of approximately $1,400,000 will be shown by the company for the three months ended June 30.

Unit production for the quarter, he said, was 17,040 cars, compared with 1241 in the corresponding quarter of 1934. A large part of the output was represented in the company's new lower-priced model.

New Orleans Making Good Progress Toward Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans, which suffered a major banking crisis of the depression era, apparently is making steady progress toward recovery.

This is indicated by midyear statements of clearing house banks here showing a gain of more than $14,000,000 in total deposits over the like date a year ago.

The statements disclosed a total of deposits on June 29, 1935, of $173,449,099 as compared with $159,327,617 at the end of June, 1934. Loans and discounts were listed as $57,529,910 against loans and discounts of $60,771,547 at the end of June a year ago.

Steel Industry Is Now Showing Marked Stability

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—The striking observation concerning barometers of the steel industry for June, and hence for the first half year, is the close approximation of totals for first half to those for the corresponding period of last year.

Pig iron production, steel ingot output and shipments by the United States Steel Corporation during the first half were within a few thousand tons of the total for the like 1934 period, probably the nearest that such sets of figures ever jibe.

Yet the character of the situation was much different during this period since 1934 conditions were were very irregular month to month, whereas marked stability was the factor of the half year just passed.

Steel Situation Better

To illustrate, shipments of the leading steel maker during the first six months of 1934 ranged from 331,177 tons in January to 985,337 tons in June. This year the range was within the limits of 534,000 tons and 670,000 tons. The steel makers would naturally choose the type of half year which has just ended.

During June pig iron production declined 7 per cent in daily rate, steel ingot production fell 8½ per cent daily, and shipments of the Steel Corporation declined 20,807 tons in aggregate, though actually increased on a daily basis since there were fewer working days in June.

The steel situation is infinitely better than a year ago, and in a way which no statistics reveal. Shipments by the Steel Corporation in June last year had been 985,337 tons, the largest for a month in several years. This was accounted for by the fact that consumers knew that prices would be materially higher because of wage advances, and were anticipating needs for many weeks in the future at the lower prices.

By contrast, stocks of steel in the hands of consumers today are very low.

Agricultural Demand

Agricultural demand for steel should be brisk for many months, taking the form of plows, tractors, galvanized roofing, metal watering troughs, silos, fencing, nails for new buildings, not to mention the farm demand for passenger cars and trucks. Abundant rains and government aid have undoubtedly placed the farmer in a sounder purchasing position.

Demand for steel plates looms important for construction of war vessels, oil refineries, pipe lines, inland barges and freight cars, particularly the 5000 hopper cars to be built for the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The largest structural steel project at New York involves 14,000 tons for an extension of the West Side elevated highway, bids for which will be opened soon. Tunnels, bridges and such construction have afforded a good outlet in the New York district in recent months.

It is estimated that about 20,000 tons of steel will be needed to rehabilitate the section in the central southern part of New York State which was damaged by floods, the estimate being based on the experience with the Vermont flood in 1927.

Pig iron demand in the East has been surprisingly good for this time of year. Not only are carload lots more numerous but larger tonnages are appearing.

Retail Collections Are Lower in June

ST. LOUIS, July 15 (AP)—The National Retail Credit Association reported a decrease in retail collections for June as compared with the same month last year, but the report stated that credit sales tended toward an increase over those of May.

The report laid the decrease in collections to unfavorable weather conditions and the fact that June had one less business day than June of last year.

A total of 15,719 retail stores from 49 cities were represented in the report.

Thirty-two cities reported increased collections. The average increase for all cities was 3.3 per cent, and the 22.1 per cent increase at Hutchinson, Kan., was the greatest.

No. Carolina Cotton Firms To Fight AAA Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Cotton textile manufacturers of Charlotte have expressed much concern over the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and said they will continue to wage a quiet fight against their adoption.

The manufacturers' major objection is that they fear passage of the amendments would make it impossible to recover funds they have paid in processing taxes if the Supreme Court should decide that collection of these taxes was unconstitutional.

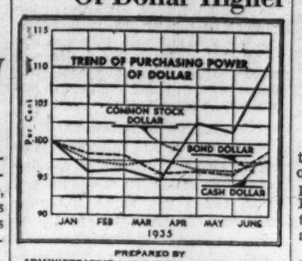
South Dakota Merchants Foresee Record Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Merchants of South Dakota and this part of the northwest were urged to prepare for one of the biggest six months of business on record, by Mr. E. B. Moon, official of the St. Paul Association of Commerce.

To give an idea how conditions have changed in the last year, Mr. Moon made some comparisons in which he cited figures. "The farm income for the first quarter of 1935," he reminded his listeners, was 28 per cent above that of the same quarter in 1934. For 24 consecutive months the dollar value of retail sales in the small towns and retail centers has shown a monthly increase. In April, 1935, rural retail sales were 37 per cent higher than in 1934 and were the highest since 1930.

Purchasing Power Of Dollar Higher



PREPARED BY ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION NEW YORK

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE purchasing power of the dollar invested in common stocks rose sharply during the month of June, according to the monthly index prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation, New York. The purchasing power of the dollar invested in bonds showed a moderate increase and the purchasing power of the dollar held in cash advanced slightly.

As of the end of June, the index of the purchasing power of the common stock dollar stood at 111.2, compared with 101.5 at the close of May. The bond dollar lagged behind the common stock dollar, being 99.0 at the end of June against 95.7 at the close of the previous month.

The index of the purchasing power of the dollar held in cash, which is related to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Wholesale Commodity Index, increased from 96.1 at the end of May to 97.7 at the end of June.

Business Boosted By Auto Industry During Midsummer

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The automobile industry has given business a powerful tow during the usually quiet midyear period.

Although the Fourth of July holiday week was expected to usher in a period of slackened production preparatory to introduction of the new models, last week's output snapped back close to the levels prevailing before the holiday week.

The output as estimated by Cram was in fact the largest for that week in five years.

How much farther the period of comparatively active production and sales will penetrate the summer remains a matter of conjecture, but business has been so good as to increase the demand for materials and prompt the motor industry to set aside substantial sums to be expended during the summer on new machinery and equipment.

Wall Street is now convinced that the summer lull in industry will be comparatively modest. In addition to the stimulus from the automobile industry, a number of miscellaneous manufacturers are maintaining active summer output, notably electrical equipment, farm implement, and various machinery lines.

The favorable crop prospect, in contrast with conditions a year ago, has prompted considerable enthusiasm. Minneapolis reports a veritable boom in sales of harvesting machinery, and Kansas City farm implement dealers are having difficulty making deliveries.

Owens-Illinois Glass Shows Good Gain in Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 15—Owens-Illinois Glass Company and subsidiaries report net earnings for 12 months ended June 30 of $7,157,767.18, equivalent to $5.96 a common share, as compared with $5,854,212.09, equivalent to $4.88 a common share, for the 12 months' period ended June 30, 1934.

In arriving at these earnings, deductions have been made for depreciation, depletion, repairs, federal taxes and bad accounts. Depreciation and depletion have been charged against both operating and nonoperating plants at the same rates as used in prior periods.

The board of directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to shareholders of record July 30.

The company's cash and working capital position continues favorable, with an increase in both items above the figure of the year previous.

American Telephone Earnings Report

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its 24 associated telephone companies for the five months ended May 31 had a total net income applicable to the stock of American Telephone Co. of $50,770,112, equivalent to $2.72 a share of capital stock.

For the corresponding period of last year the consolidated net income was $50,045,062 or $2.68 a share.

These figures, the company stated, include its proportionate interest in deficit of the Western Electric Co., manufacturing subsidiary, and in earnings or deficits of other controlled companies not consolidated.

The report of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. only for the six months ended June 30, subject to minor changes when final figures for June are available, shows net income of $59,034,406 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $3.16 a share. For the first six months last year net income was $31,916,697 or $2.31 a share.

For the quarter ended June 30 the indicated net income of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. only was $28,937,118, equal to $1.55 a share, compared with $30,097,288 or $1.61 a share in the preceding quarter and $28,924,357 or $1.55 a share in the June quarter last year.

May Distribution Of Indian Cotton Highest Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Total distribution of Indian cotton by mills of India were at record-breaking proportions for the month of May. Both exports and consumption for the month were larger than for any other May.

"Indian mill consumption totaled 211,000 400-pound bales in May, compared with 172,000 in the like month last year and 187,000 two years ago," says the Exchange Service. "Exports by India totaled 445,000 bales, compared with 436,000 last year and 232,000 two years ago.

"During the 10 months of the season to the end of May, Indian mill consumption of the Indian staple aggregated 2,205,000 bales, as compared with 1,896,000 in the like period last season, and 1,988,000 two seasons ago, while exports aggregated 2,682,000 bales, as compared with 2,516,000 last season and 2,132000 two season ago.

Larger Distribution

"Total distribution in the 10-months period was thus 4,887,000 bales, compared with 4,412,000 last season and 4,120,000 two seasons ago.

"The large distribution of Indian cotton, considered in conjunction with available statistics on stocks in India, makes it evident that the Indian crop this season, 1934-35, was somewhat larger than 4,800,000 400-pound bales, the figure at which we have been carrying it in our supply and distribution records.

"Accordingly, we are increasing our estimate to 5,000,000 400-pound bales. The increase of 200,000 400-pound bales is equivalent to 160,000 500-pound gross weight bales—the approximate equivalent of 478-pound net weight bales.

Total Foreign Production

"This revision raises our figure for total world production of foreign cotton for the current season, 1934-35 from 12,777,000 to 12,937,000 equivalent 478-pound bales subject to possible final revision of the figures for other foreign crops. This would make the total foreign crop for the current season the largest on record, instead of being slightly smaller than the previous record crop, 12,850,000 bales produced last season, 1933-34.

"The Indian crop this season would have been 400,000 or 500,000 equivalent 478-pound bales larger than it was but for an unusual freeze and drought last fall. As to the Indian crop for the coming season, 1935-36, it is estimated that the acreage of Oomra cotton, which constitutes about one-third of the Indian crop, is being increased this summer by about 10 per cent over that of last summer. Thus, if India has a favorable growing season, the prospects are for a larger Indian crop for next season than the crop this season."

Volume of Retail Sales in July Is Still Tending Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—The trend of retail sales thus far in July has been strongly upward, according to Dun & Bradstreet's Trade Review of the Week. Consumer buying of summer merchandise and vacation requirements is expanding and the increase over the comparative week of July, 1934, is between 10 and 30 per cent.

The Review also finds a sharp upswing in wholesale trade, buying in wholesale markets having reached the largest volume since last March. Strengthened by more confidence in the future, retailers have started to place fall orders generously, and in some cases have made commitments farther ahead than usual, due to scheduled price advances.

The better outlook not only has resulted in fall buying budgets being revised upward by 10 to 30 per cent from the estimates made early in June, but outlays for store improvements will exceed those of 1934 by more than 45 per cent. With retailers' inventories lower than at this time a year ago, there is an almost complete absence of speculative buying in the leading markets.

General Insurance Co. Gain in Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—According to the annual report of the General Insurance Company, Ltd., of Trieste and Venice (Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste, Italy) total assets amounted to 1,788,810,223 lire as of Dec. 31, 1934. This is an increase of 99,308,190 lire over assets of 1,689,502,033 lire at the close of the previous year.

The statement shows cash of 146,635,299 lire and holdings of securities having a book value of 1,011,081,211 lire as of Dec. 31, 1934.

Market value as of that date was approximately 19,500,000 lire in excess of book value. More than 40 per cent of securities held were government obligations. The total reserve for fluctuations in the values of the company's marketable assets amounted to 85,203,187 lire. At the end of 1933 cash amounted to 147,271,209 lire and investments in securities to 956,658,136 lire.

During 1934 the company issued 56,417 new life insurance policies for a total of 1,082,641,811 lire, the number of new policies and the total sums assured exceeding the previous year's figures by 3424 and 22,645,384 lire respectively. The total of sums assured under policies in force is 5,770,549 624 lire, or approximately 128,500,000 lire over the corresponding figures for 1933. Profit for 1934 was 30,293,000 lire.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Paris Pact—False Hopes And True in Brief Career

(Continued from Page 1)

ing more than close the famous "gap in the Covenant."

Politically, however, the pact was of immense importance. In a word, it reintroduced the United States to world co-operation. It set up a basis of common action between the United States and the League which had been destroyed in 1920. In moments of crisis, a power violating the Covenant had also violated the pact, and presumably the United States would take common counsel with the League powers in considering what to do.

Pact Serves Purpose

This was in fact the result a year later in 1929 when the Sino-Russian dispute broke out; it was the result in 1931 with the Japanese adventure in Manchuria; and it has already been the tentative result in 1935 in the Ethiopian crisis.

Thus, viewed as a piece of international machinery, the Pact of Paris has thrice served its purpose, and is today serving its purpose, precisely as well—and no better—than the League of Nations.

Indeed, examples of American co-operation with Geneva have been rather fuller than might have been expected. Nothing in the text of the pact itself carries any hint of co-operation or common counsel. Its terms are, of course, very simple:

Article I. The high contracting powers solemnly declare, in the name of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article II. The high contracting powers agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means.

As will be seen, this is literally nothing more than a negative pledge. There is nothing, even, which would impel the United States to take leadership in calling these obligations to the attention of errant powers.

Reservations

Moreover, of equal validity with the pact itself were the reservations attached by the various powers. Of these, the most important were the American and British. The alert and suspicious Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate declared:

"The committee further understands that the treaty does not provide sanctions, express or implied. Should any signatory to the treaty or any nation adhering to the treaty violate the terms of the same, there is no obligation or commitment, express or implied, upon the part of any of the other signers of the treaty to engage in punitive or coercive measures as against the nation violating the treaty. The effect of the violation of the treaty is to relieve the other signers from any obligation under it with the nation thus violating the same."

Meantime, the British declared:

There are certain regions of the world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety. His Majesty's Government have been at pains to make it clear in the past that interference in these regions cannot be suffered. Their protection against attack is to the British Empire a measure of self-defense. It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain accept the new treaty upon the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect. The Government of the United States have comparable interests, any disregard of which by a foreign power they have declared that they would regard as an unfriendly act. His Majesty's Government believe, therefore, that in defining their position they are expressing the intention and meaning of the United States.

World "Monroe Doctrine"

Thus a "Monroe Doctrine for the world" was set forth. Statement of precisely in which "regions" interference could not be suffered was left to each imperial power. Along comes Italy and instead of claiming Egypt (which was the specific objective of the British reservation) or Nicaragua (which was in Secretary Kellogg's mind), Il Duce centers his attention on Ethiopia. He thereby placed his sword upon one of the "Achilles' heels" of the Pact of Paris as a moral document.

For the task of outlawing war was not so simple as the authors of a solemn pledge might imagine. What was needed was not an outlawry of war, but of the policies which lead to war. After Viscount Uchida had set his signature to the historic parchment, Japan, as before, still adhered to her policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland. So with Signor Mussolini.

Thus the Pact of Paris remains today what it always has been, a moral pledge which has precisely and only the significance that each individual nation is prepared to give it. People who declare the pact has perished, or is perishing in the face of repeated aggressions, mistake its initial possibilities and its meaning at any point in its career.

Link With Geneva

That war could be rendered impossible by a legal form or by a joint resolution was always a false concept. Everything would depend upon the necessities in which each government felt itself, or upon the force the other signatories were prepared to use in preventing war. Actually, no power has been prepared to go to war to enforce peace under the pact.

The pact, therefore, has been driven back to its other significance—a link between Washington and Geneva. In that role, it is as vigorous today as it has ever been. During the whole Manchurian venture, it was continuously employed. Of course this joint consultation between the United States and the other powers did not stop the alleged aggression, because none of them were willing to use force in the preservation of peace.

When Secretary Hull, on the hot Washington evening of July 12, issued his statement asserting the validity of the pact and calling its obligations to the attention of the powers, he was once more aligning the United States with the other governments interested in the peace. But it is still far from clear that any or all of these interested parties will be able to maintain that peace. None seems willing to take the field in opposition to Italian arms.

Aversion to Sanctions

Even the most bellicose peace worker in the United States, clamoring for the validation of the Pact of Paris, would not argue the conscription of American youth to fight in the 140-degree mimosa jungle of Eritrea or the thousand-foot gorges of Ethiopia.

So the pact stands—a monument to the people's desire to sign the pledge, a useful link between the United States and Geneva, but an inadequate answer to the problems of Japan or of Italy. To solve those problems, much more is required. What could be that solution? First, what is the problem?

Italy's is typical. "Our poverty in raw materials!" was the subject of the Fascist supreme committee's debate last February. Italy can nearly feed its population, but it has little iron and no coal and is completely destitute of most other raw materials of industry which it must annually secure. Formerly Italy maintained its economic balance by the export of labor, very largely to the United States, which relieved population pressure and provided remittances in foreign exchange which could pay for needed raw materials.

Since the war, raw materials have become less accessible, and channels for immigration have been blocked. Signor Mussolini, in the name of imperial Caesar, turns therefore to Africa. His campaign seems to fit with economic necessity and the ideology of his party.

Economic Adjustments

What is the solution? First of all, frank conference and discussion. Thus, even the Pact of Paris may be of some service if it brings the United States to think of Italy's real problem, and into consultation with the European powers. Ideally, faced by the Ethiopian crisis, the powers should sit down to discover ways of meeting Italy's need. Ultimately they may come to that solution, and then any bridge between Washington and Geneva, such as the pact is, would be useful.

There is a more immediate danger, to forestall which the pact may be more effective. Three powers have already established zones of influence in Ethiopia—Britain, France and Italy. Signor Mussolini is already singing a siren song—a song of partition. Emperor Haile Selassie's name means "power of trinity," yet this trinity of powers may under temptation endanger his kingdom. Sir Samuel Hoare's admission last week to the British House of Commons that perhaps Italy had some claims on Ethiopia, seemed to contain a sinister hint.

Western Abyssinia is of great importance to Britain, for the Blue Nile takes its rise on the Ethiopian plateau, and is the supreme necessity for the Sudan and Egypt. There has been endless trouble with the Ethiopians. Why not end things with a partition?

Joint Action

So, to the French, the possibility of securing for once and all a placid hinterland to their Somali coast, and pegging firm the Djibouti-Addis Abeba railroad, is alluring.

There are, too, the arguments of Ethiopia's feudal disorder, its continuance of slavery and other barbarisms; its economic desirability, its climate, its potential richness.

Why not a joint protectorate, whispers the tempter?

And the answer is: Only under the auspices of the League of Nations, which can furnish a corps of experts to modernize the nation, and lead it to real statehood, not back to subjugation which it has proudly escaped down through the centuries.

For the United States there is an opportunity—through the Kellogg bridge to Geneva—to help the powers resist temptation. But it is questionable how much more satisfactory the alternative will be, if it is a bloody war between the last African empire and the Roman legions.

At any rate, the pact has virtually been invoked, the bridge of Geneva is open and working. But whether war is prevented depends upon basic economic adjustments. The tiniest progress in that direction depends in turn upon a close contact with the involved European powers.

And peace still finds its origin in the right thinking of the individual and nation, not in parchmept pledges or elaborate machinery that may never be used.

Disabled Veterans Meet at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15 (AP)—Prospects of at least two major controversies—one over the national commandership and the other over the proposed budget for rehabilitation—faced the Disabled American Veterans of the World War as delegates flocked into New Haven today in increasing numbers for the national convention.

The convention is scheduled to get under way tomorrow with the official registration of veterans from throughout the country. A four-cornered battle for the commandership was already in the offing.

N. Y. State Flood Area Reopened to Tourists

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today opened the State's flood area to tourists, saying the work of cleaning up was so well advanced it should be completed within three days.

Governor Lehman said he hoped for direct federal relief for the farmers who lost heavily. The State Constitution forbids state aid to individuals, but the Governor said he hoped tomorrow's conference of state and federal officials at Albany would result in federal money for individual farm aid.

Dead Letter Office Holds Remains Of Late Chain Craze

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—One result of the chain letter craze—between two and three million letters in the dead letter offices.

Disclosing this, officials said today the fad was over now—that it reached its peak in May and slowly subsided—but how many letters were sent, how many persons took part, or how much they profited never would be determined.

Only through the letters that could not be delivered because of wrong addresses or fictitious names could any estimate of its proportions be obtained.

There was an increase of from 1000 to 1500 per cent in letters sent by postmasters to dead letter offices during the April-June quarter.

Letters containing money were segregated from those without money and an attempt made to return the letters to the senders.

The government will profit to some extent by the chain letter craze because about one out of every ten undeliverable letters have contained money.

During the peak of the craze many letters addressed to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were received at the White House, sometimes as many as a couple of hundred a day. They were sent to the Post Office Department for disposition.

While the scheme was declared illegal under the postal laws, authorities were powerless to stop it inasmuch as the law prevented them from opening first-class mail without a court order and there was no way of determining whether letters were of the chain type. Therefore, no seizures were made.

British Forced To Back League

(Continued from Page 1)

faces today, for Italy would no doubt appeal to Geneva against Great Britain.

A factor which makes it doubly hard for the European states to rally to the British view is the resentment aroused over the Anglo-German naval agreement of last June. Seldom has such a torrent of criticism descended on British heads as followed the signature of this document. Two typical quotations show how League action in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has been prejudiced by the naval agreement.

Secret Agreement

"Great Britain cannot," wrote the Echo de Paris, "declare treaties inviolable when her colonial appetite is concerned and violate them in this offhand way when her maritime pre-eminence is in question." And Prof. Nicholas Iorga, a former Prime Minister of Roumania, declared similarly in his paper, the Neamul Romanese, "It does not matter to Mr. Baldwin if the swastika floats over the castle of Viennaburg. What concerns him is that the Italian flag should not fly over the miserable hovels of Addis Abeba."

As two blacks do not make a white, Great Britain does not gain any sympathy by replying that the secret agreement between M. Laval and Signor Mussolini last January, by which France is reported to have given Italy a free hand in Ethiopia, was not communicated to Great Britain in spite of the fact that it entirely upsets the tripartite treaty of 1906 between Great Britain, France and Italy.

In the opinion of a good many people, the Laval-Mussolini secret agreement is responsible for Italy's determination to get what she wants in Ethiopia even if it means war. There is reason to believe that M. Laval was only referring to an economic free hand. But the fact that the agreement exists, makes it doubly difficult to obtain the wholehearted co-operation between France and England, which is necessary if the League is to function in this dispute.

The Outlook

During the next few weeks Great Britain is to redouble her diplomatic efforts to make the collective system work when the Italo-Ethiopian affair comes before the League again. Sir Samuel's speech is interpreted as a sign that the British Government perfectly understands this. But it is still uncertain whether the price Britain is prepared to pay is high enough for France and her friends to accept.

It is pointed out in this connection that, even on the lowest ground of self-interest, it is obvious that if a nation wants others to help it in its problems, it must be ready to help them in theirs. Today, however, most states expect to be helped but are not willing to undertake the obligation of helping.

Maxim Litvinoff's recent statement that peace is "one and indivisible," has in fact been almost universally accepted in theory and just as widely repudiated in practice.

Italians Criticize Rebuff From Ethiopia On Concessions Issue

ROME, July 15 (AP)—The probability of war between Italy and Ethiopia was viewed here today as emphasized after Emperor Haile Selassie's statement that Ethiopia would not accept an Italian zone of influence or construction of a railroad through Ethiopia.

Authoritative sources pointed out that Italy wants much more than these two concessions—namely, a total protectorate—but that if the Ethiopian Emperor refuses small concessions, he would also reject the larger one.

Emperor Haile Selassie's statement, made Saturday to the New York Times, aroused recollections of his protest to the League of Nations over the Anglo-Italian treaty of 1925, granting Italy a zone of influence in Ethiopia and the right to construct a railroad from Somaliland to Addis Abeba.

Premier Benito Mussolini today ordered the mobilization of another regular army division and the creation of an additional division of Blackshirt militia.

The authoritative newspaper La Stampa of Turin, often chosen to echo the Government's viewpoint, summed up the Italian position on possible compromises with Ethiopia thus:

"With Emperor Haile Selassie and his feudal lords, the tender means of persuasion are condemned to failure by the unfaithfulness which is the constant and traditional form of those barbarian chieftains.

"If the solution could be found among great Western powers, it could only be imposed. Force, only force—even if it is not necessary to adopt it—counts for that people.

"Leave to the Negus (the Emperor) a minimum liberty of maneuver to blackmail and every accord will go up in smoke.

"If the situation is precipitated to the point reached today, this is owing to the solidarity encountered by the Negus in his policy of obstruction and provocations. The first step toward definite clarification is isolation of Ethiopia from any tie, however real or illusory, with the European states. This is the premise on which Italy, which is following the program it outlined without deflecting a millimeter, will evaluate friendship."

Outsiders Rebuffed

Authoritative sources asserted that any further efforts by outsiders to moderate Italy's policy toward Ethiopia were sure to meet with coolness from the Government of Premier Benito Mussolini. They were convinced that the aggressive policies toward East Africa remained intact, despite Ethiopia's appeal to the United States for invocation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and British moves toward further League jurisdiction.

The pronouncement against war by Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States was received with reserve. The controlled Fascist press was cautioned not to lead the public into too great an expectancy of American friendliness for the Italian cause.

Italy is not indifferent to her future status with the League of Nations, authoritative sources said, but feels that France and England should agree to Ethiopia's expulsion from Geneva, or at least a modification of the African kingdom's independence.

Experts Vary Widely On Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

through the offset-tax placed on pay rolls."

"Congress had adopted an administration measure so confused and contradictory in its basic principles as to endanger its workability," it says; "so complicated in its provisions as to arouse opposition rather than favor; so specious in its economic and social reasoning as to create grave economic and social dangers, and of such doubtful constitutionality in some of its most important aspects as to endanger not only the present structure, but perhaps the whole movement for such insurance for many years."

The analysis criticizes the duplicating tax-offset plan of the unemployment insurance program and the failure to use "the simple method of a federal subsidy." It would give permission to companies to establish their own reserves and would set up adequate minima standards for states complying with the federal law.

On the other hand, it holds that the contributory old-age plan "places a heavy financial burden on the wage-earning youth and provides no contribution by the Government or the higher-income brackets, while the framers of the bill overestimated the necessity for contributions, with the result that the measure sets up "huge reserves which may become the football of politics," meanwhile withdrawing "too great a share of the purchasing power of the nation from circulation."

"The bill violates the basic principles of modern social insurance, the only constructive method of dealing with insecurity," it declares. "It is top heavy and runs the danger of being voided by the courts in some of its most important phases."

The relief rolls might be halved within a year if proper unemployment legislation was enacted and placed in effect throughout the nation, the association holds.

Call for Organized Women Sounded by Business Group

(Continued from Page 1)

discriminations against women if Mrs. Bowman's conclusions are to be taken as valid, for she has ended her long trip with the statement that the depression is "on the way out" and that "there is a steady improvement in business conditions."

First Real Crop

Farmers wives, said Mrs. Bowman, tell her that the first real crop since 1929 is on the way. A tractor plant at Waterloo, Iowa, is working three shifts a day, seven days a week, to fill orders; another tractor plant at Charlesville, Iowa, is working day and night. Chicago mail order houses are flooded with demands for goods. Flour mills at Minneapolis and Buffalo report better conditions. Railways are ordering new freight cars and other equipment. From women owners of business there comes the cheering news of brisk sales.

A strong movement to draft Mrs. Bowman a third term as president, to be the Susan B. Anthony of the movement for economic security for women, is gaining ground. Mrs. Bowman, so far, has not committed herself as to her willingness to serve, and friends of Miss Charl O. Williams of Washington, D. C., have been making a campaign during the last year to advance her from the first vice-presidency to the office of president.

Specific information as to the status of women in 28 occupations is being developed in simultaneous conferences, half of which were scheduled for today and the rest for tomorrow. Certain general trends were brought forward in all the conferences, the women generally agreeing that while business demands more courage than ever, that she who has ideas to sell may hope for success.

Most of the speakers reported discriminations against women on the ground of sex and marriage but they also pointed out many new fields opening to them with wider opportunities than ever before.

All of the riches of the Northwest are being laid at the feet of the visitors. Their special trains have been entertained in all of the cities through which they have passed and the hostess states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Alaska and Hawaii have brought colorful souvenirs with which to deck the luncheon and banquet tables at the special occasions of the week. The conventions of the group always are the most dramatic of any of the women's organizations and this time their own record will be broken. Known as the "Flying Convention," airplanes will have a prominent part in the proceedings, there will be airplane trips over Puget Sound for the visitors. Twenty-seven vessels of the United States Navy are welcoming them on board, and Japanese girls in native costume are among the official greeters.

Opening Reception

The opening reception last evening at the Hotel Olympic was given by the Oregon State Federation with the slogan of "For You a Rose in Seattle Grows." The ballroom was transformed into a great rose garden with climbing blossoms reaching to the balcony. The central motif of the decorations was a huge urn filled with roses against an evergreen background which will be kept filled throughout the week. In this setting there was a musical program and the national officers received together with representatives of the hostess states, including Miss Amy Lewellen of Pullman, Wash., general chairman; Miss Lula Moulton, past president, and Miss Evangeline Starr, present president of Washington State, and Miss Lulu M. Fairbanks, who is largely responsible for the airplane features of the convention and will lead the party of 135 women who will set sail after the convention on a "gold-digging cruise" to Alaska, where special entertainment features have been planned for them.

Turn Victorian

Modern businesswomen will turn "Victorian" for a trip Saturday to Victoria where they will be guests of the Canadian federation headed by Miss Josephine Dauphinee of Vancouver, national president.

Miss Starr was re-elected president of Washington State at the week-end convention of that group at which the speakers were Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, international president; Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, national president, and Miss Marjorie Shuler, national corresponding secretary.

Big Saving Predicted In New York Courts

(Continued from Page 1)

that the want of centralized administrative authority "has obstructed the administration of justice and subjected the community to unnecessary expense."

Central Body in Control

"There should be a central body charged with the efficient administration of the judicial system," it states. "It is true that such a body might not concern itself with each judge and employee, but it should appoint an administrative judge in each court of any size to supervise the local work. The judges and employees without exception should be brought into a unified system."

Since this would entail constitutional or statutory amendment where the creation and powers of a particular court or administrative authority in a particular judge and body already are prescribed by law, it urges that such amendment be "promptly undertaken."

"Confusion of jurisdiction, overlapping of functions and duplication of work which now persist cannot otherwise be remedied," it holds.

Salaries Cause Waste

The City Court prescribed by Constitution is given as a case in point, as having a jurisdiction confined to civil cases involving less than $3000 which will be handled by the Municipal Court and the Supreme Court. Overstaffing and duplication of duties in this jurisdiction is shown, with special reference to 22 secretaries to justices who are not lawyers and whose duties are identical with those of other court attendants, but who cost the taxpayers $77,000 a year in salaries.

The work of the inferior criminal jurisdiction should be consolidated in a single court, the report continues, rather than divided as now between the Court of Special Sessions and the Magistrates' Courts, and appeals taken to an appellate division composed of three magistrates or justices.

Also the report recommends a single probation bureau for all criminal courts in place of the eight independent departments now maintained at a yearly cost of more than $800,000.

Other Reforms Urged

Other reforms urged include centralization of the district courts of the magistrates' and municipal courts, establishment of a small fines system on plea of guilty to minor offenses in the magistrates' courts, elimination of lunacy commissions in the criminal courts and reclassification of positions, salaries and titles of court employees, "to the end that the titles may better describe the duties performed and the salaries more fairly and equitably compensate for the services rendered."

The reform proposals were laid before Kenneth M. Dayton, chairman of the committee on the cost of administration of the courts of the City of New York, organized in 1934 and representative of the city government, the bench, bar associations and business groups.

Court Dismisses Plea For N. Y. Pay Cut Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—The Fusion administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today won another point in its fight against immediate restoration of the cut in the pay of schoolteachers, policemen and firemen when Justice Edward F. Dore, of the state Supreme Court, dismissed a test action brought by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and upheld the contention of the Mayor that the economic emergency which necessitated the reductions still continued. Restoration of the pay cuts would have added $18,000,000 to the city's current budget.

Grouchy Congress Bows to New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

does, as what nine black-coated justices say. But that is not the immediate congressional problem of Mr. Roosevelt.

Back from a week-end at Jefferson Island on the Chesapeake with Democratic leaders, Mr. Roosevelt thought over his heart-to-heart discussions with congressional lieutenants today. The legislative picture they presented to him, despite all monetary embarrassments, was optimistic.

To summarize the matter, two of the biggest New Deal measures are already signed, enacted, and law—the monster work-relief program, which tied up Congress three months, and the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations bill.

Three in Conference

In the second place, three of the biggest remaining pieces of "must" legislation are now in the "third house" of Congress: they have passed representatives and senators—now they are in conference with delegates from both houses who are deciding what the real bill will be.

These three bills, respectively are: social security, TVA amendments, and the hotly disputed utility holding company bill.

The first two are comparatively simple; the holding company bill will require some jockeying, and probable revision of the "death penalty" clause. Re-drafting is indicated for the House version seems clearly unconsrtitutional, and the Senate version is very drastic.

Expect Political Gestures

The prospect is that there will be an explosion or two among the conferees for political effect, and that ultimately they will get down to business and work out a careful compromise better than either of the pending measures.

With some bills passed, and others in conference, the record shows that most of the really important must bills are now taken care of. There remain the AAA amendments, which have passed the House and will pass the Senate this week; and the Guffey coal bill, which is hanging fire in the Senate merely because it is a tax matter, upon which the House should act first.

If these bills were out of the way, the New Deal could call it a day, and probably end the session this week if it really cared to.

What is holding things back is the tax bill.

Might as Well Go Home

The more this matter is studied, the less real reason there appears for holding Congress in session during the hot weather for enactment. Mr. Roosevelt has been told this by Democratic congressional leaders, who fervently hope that the matter will ultimately be postponed until a special session next fall, or until next year.

If the tax bill were out of the way, Congress would probably be out of Washington in a fortnight—or sooner. There is a last-minute burst of speed in every session which smashes through obstacles seemingly insurmountable, and this would take care of nearly every barrier now delaying the legislative cart.

But Congress is listless now because of the new tax proposals. There is an increasing belief that the Administration will ultimately give way on this issue, and postpone them.

If, and when, it does, a dozen bills will go through in a week, and America will see a racing end to one of the most extraordinary legislative sessions in history.

Little Entente Seen United on Hapsburgs

(Continued from Page 1)

Carol of Roumania and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia met at Sinaia during the week-end without a Czech representative present.

If this was the case, then the uncompromising hostility of Roumania and Yugoslavia to the Hapsburgs, coupled with the fact that England, as shown by Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare's speech of July 11, is once more actively interesting herself in the maintenance of Austria's independence, has served to persuade the Czech Government that the Hapsburgs are a more pressing danger than Anschluss.

At any rate, the semiofficial view as expressed in the Prager Presse now is that the Little Entente states, "working in absolute unity," will "under no circumstances allow a return of the Hapsburgs, because the Hapsburgs, who were authors of the World War, would again bring war to the whole of Europe."

The editorial adds that a return of the Hapsburgs would not prevent the eventual Anschluss of Austria and Germany, but on the contrary would only hasten such a development. If the Hapsburgs were restored in Vienna, says the Prager Presse, that would accentuate and strengthen the movement toward uniting the Austrians and Germans.

Schuschnigg Holds Post

In view of this article, it seems plain that all three countries of the Little Entente officially hold that a restoration of the monarchy here would be considered a casus belli.

Meanwhile serious political consequences are not anticipated here as a sequel to the automobile tragedy in which Dr. Schuschnigg lost his wife on Saturday. Nevertheless, it is held that if he should decide to give up the Chancellorship at this juncture, it might be difficult to find a successor who is acceptable to all the present Government's supporters.

Rumor spreaders are busy, but the Government categorically denies that the occurrence is due to a political outrage. It is attributed to a mechanical defect in the machine. Many people, however, naturally are inclined to reject the Government's explanation and say that someone may have tinkered with the steering gear before the automobile left the garage.

The tragedy, added to all the executions, outrages and imprisonments of the past two years, has intensified political anxiety in Austria.

Kansas Projects Record High

Kansas has constructed 4162 miles of all-weather, dustless highway and 1723 bridges since April 1, 1917, when the first federal aid was received.

New York to See Jobs for 100,000 Created by Fall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—At least 100,000 of the 600,000 employable destitute in New York State will be on the public works pay roll by fall, according to the work chart of Arthur S. Tuttle, acting federal public works director in this State, which lists 75 projects involving an outlay of $500,000,000. Of this cost, 45 per cent will be on the State's federal drawing account, as the allocation for this area. The process of approval takes two months, and only $40,000,000 worth of projects thus far have reached this status, Mr. Tuttle said.

All projects will go forward under the prevailing wage rates and the eight-hour day—schedules to be stipulated by the local body in making application for a loan or grant and by public works' officials and written into contract specifications, together with the right of workers to organize. Only 10 per cent of the personnel on the projects may be employed from other than relief roll sources.

Features of the new procedure governing public works administration projects as described by Mr. Tuttle include "a more simple form of contract, consisting of an offer by the Government and acceptance by the applicant, advance of a portion of the grant, which has been liberalized from 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials to 45 per cent of the total cost of the project, and pre-determination of minimum wage rates in accordance with customary local rates."

The state directors may disapprove any wage rates below the prevailing rate in communities where union labor is ordinarily employed, superseding the three-zone minimum wage scale which has governed hiring on federal projects during the last three years, and radically differing from the schedules fixed for the new Works Progress program.

Bar Group Condemns Hauptmann Circus

(Continued from Page 1)

reference to the conduct of the trial, however, it has the following to say:

"If press reports are accurate, the attorneys for the defendant, and the prosecuting attorney as well, took advantage of the situation and by personal interviews given to representatives of the press, and by talks over the radio, seemed wholly to disregard all the accepted rules of dignity and ethics with which the profession and the courts have sought to surround the trial of a man for his life.

Where Legislation Fails

"Feeling that substantial results cannot be accomplished by legislation, the committee urges that a committee be established on the relations between the press and bar, consisting of a small number of lawyers of outstanding ability, and representatives of the Associated Press, the International News Service, and the United Press, together, if desired, with representatives of the National and Columbia Broadcasting Companies, to make a nationwide survey of conditions surrounding the publicity given to criminal trials.

"The committee recommends that such a conference devise ways and means for carrying on this type of publicity, so that all trials of criminal cases be conducted only before the judges and juries of the court in a manner conforming to recognized standards of judicial dignity and deportment. . . .

Not Criticizing Press

"The committee emphasizes that it is not indulging in the criticism of the press. The committee believes, however, that to treat a simple trial as a public show, as was done in the sensational criminal trial of Bruno Hauptmann, is to cheapen life itself by causing people generally to undervalue the life of the criminal and to increase the morbid desires of sensation seekers.

"A miscarriage of justice either through excesses of sentiment or by an aroused mob desire for vengeance, serves either to decrease the confidence of our people in the ability or the willingness of our courts to punish wrongdoers, or to produce a general belief that the defendant is the victim of persecution."

Signing the report were Giles J. Patterson, Jacksonville, Fla., chairman; Joseph D. Barksdale, Shreveport, La.; Julius H. Cohen, New York City; John M. Dunham, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Millsaps Fitzhugh, Memphis, Tenn.; W. O. Huggins, Houston, Texas, and Thomas S. Rice, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brandywine Purchase Urged on Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST CHESTER, Penna., July 15—Purchase of the battlefield of Brandywine by the State will be recommended to the next Legislature, it was announced here today.

It is proposed to make it a memorial park wherein will be included the Birmingham Meeting House of the Hickside branch of the Society of Friends, which was an old edifice at the time of the battle in 1777 and which was used by the British army.

Also it is proposed to rebuild the house which Washington used as his headquarters, the walls of which are still standing, and to include in the park area the headquarters of other American and British army commanders. The Washington headquarters would be used as a museum.

Naval Documents Published

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt helped prepare a book for the Navy, but he could not have a free copy. Just off the press, the work covers naval operations in 1797 and 1798 and is entitled "Naval Documents Related to the Quasi-War Between France and the United States." The President wrote a foreword; but because it was decided that there would be no free distribution, he paid $3.50 for his copy.

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PORTLAND

SEE NEXT PAGE

Ten Guesses (36)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; its population is 495,000, which is larger than that of Arizona (453,000), Delaware (241,000), Idaho (447,000), Nevada (93,000), New Hampshire (489,000), New Mexico (434,000), Vermont (361,000), or Wyoming (231,000).
2—No; Asunción is the capital of Paraguay. Montevideo is the capital of Uruguay.
3—No; it is the name of a breed of chickens.
4—No; New Zealand covers 103,568 square miles, and the Philippines 115,026.
5—No; by an Englishman, W. H. Perkin, in 1856.
6—Yes.
7—Yes.
8—Yes; "

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(Continued)

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While Shopping Drop in at the

St. Clair Candy Shoppe

for a light lunch

Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies

8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD, N. H.

LOCKHEED BRAKES *Expert Brake Service*

The WILLARD BATTERY Men

Merrill & Cote

151 NO. MAIN STREET Phone 1800

CONCORD

● *Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?*

Let me share with you what I have learned about it.

● FRED COLTON ●

77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised

WILBUR COON SHOES

TONKIN & FRASER

63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Bartlett's Fountain and Food

125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

Boutwell Mortuary

Complete Funeral Services

190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Pert, Youthful Styles in

UNDIES

You'll Adore

HARRY G. EMMONS

HALL BROS. CO.

FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL

Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery

TELEPHONE 1100

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Pittston Coal and New England Coke

29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

DOVER

MEN'S Jantzen WOMEN'S MOLDED-FIT swimmingsuits

Lothrops-Farnham Company

U. S. E. MODEL V. HEARING AID

VARIABLE VOLUME ADJUSTMENT

LIGHT-WEIGHT—PORTABLE

Guaranteed for One Year

PRICE COMPLETE

$51.25

Sold by

S. A. PARNEY CO.

574 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.

SHOP AT

DOVER DRUG

For Fresh Films and Photo Supplies

20c Discount on DEVELOPING and PRINTING

Summer Shoes for Your Inspection SHOES for the FAMILY

at

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

H. E. HUGHES Morrill Bldg.

Daeris Tea Room and Restaurant and Candy Shop

Beautifully Situated at the Corner of Central Ave. and Third St., Morrill Bldg. Near B. M. Station—Tourists Welcome

QUALITY FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE BREAKFAST SERVED

"WEBB'S GROCERY"

158 Washington St. Telephone 73

Fine Groceries, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fancy Cookies, Cakes and Pastry

WE DELIVER OUR GOODS. PROMPT SERVICE.

FULL Fashioned 7-Thread

42-Gauge All-Silk Hose

It Pays to Trade at

ROSS'

376 Central Ave.

LACONIA

Birdseye Frosted Foods Fruits and Vegetables — Associated Member S. S. Pierce & Co.

F. S. ROBERTS

Tel. 267-268 605 Main St., Laconia

Dealer in

Choice Western Beef, Pork, Lamb, Fish Oysters, Clams and Lobsters

Marguerite Beauty Shoppe

PERMANENT WAVING

a Specialty

Artistic Hair Dressing, Marcel and Finger Waving. All Branches of Beauty Culture.

MARGARET A. SEYMOUR

628 MAIN STREET

TEL. 493-M

J. P. Pitman & Co.

Bay State Paints

Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes

Complete Line of Hardware

FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED

819 MAIN STREET TEL. 380

LACONIA

(Continued)

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.

476 Main Street

Dry Goods—Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

Camp and Hotel Supplies

DOYLE & SMITH

The Official Girl Scout Store

GORDON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR NELLY DON DRESSES—LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY

SECOND FLOOR

553 Main Street Tel. 317

Depot Sq. Auto Supply

Next to City Hall

Tires - MOHAWK - Tubes

Car Greasing and Washing Tel. 600 Free Road Service

THE G & S HAT SHOPPE

Tel. 844 43 Canal Street

O'SHEA'S LACONIA N.H. DEPARTMENT STORE

MANCHESTER

J. HODGE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUILDERS' FINISH

Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street Manchester, New Hampshire

For New and Artistic

FRAMING

We Develop Your Pictures

A. H. WOODMAN CO.

93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

July Clearance Sale

The Store where you can be sure to find Exceptional Values in Every Department.

JAMES W. HILL CO.

CRAFTSMAN *Press* INCORPORATED

24-Hour Service

357 PINE STREET

The New L. C. Smith

Is Silent

Without Sacrifice of Efficiency

New Hampshire Typewriter Company

141 HANOVER STREET

SUMMER FURNITURE

That Is Attractive and Durable

Our Display Is the Most Complete You Will Find

A. A. MOONEY

Franklin and West Central Streets

Open Thursday and Saturday Eves.

Floyd's Annual Markdown Sale

Everything in Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing

Chas. M. Floyd Co.

Compare Our Values With All Others

PARISEAU'S

This is the second and last week of our great

37th ANNIVERSARY SALE

Hundreds of items are given in every department with savings of 33⅓ to 50%—on all women's, misses' and children's apparel and accessories.

Come early for better selections.

1008 ELM STREET

Leavitt's

THE LEAVITT CO.

The Biggest Sale of the Year

LEAVITT DAYS

This Coming Thursday-Friday-Saturday

Watch for the pink paper!

Rush in to Leavitt's for bargains!

Three Tremendous Value-going Days that we run not to make money, but to make friends for Leavitt's.

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY

804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk

268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD

Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS

Funeral Directors

ESTABLISHED 1857

116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

Maisonette Frocks

All Summer Dresses greatly reduced. Many as much as half price.

I will be glad to call

For appointment in your own home call

MRS. ROSCOE CHIPMAN PHONE 371

58 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

A. L. FRANKS & CO.

1196 ELM STREET

Electrical Contractors

Appliances Oil Burners

PHONES 667 AND 668

THE LORNA DOONE

Tea Room

Invites you to share their hospitality.

Chicken and Waffles a Specialty

LUNCHES—DINNERS

EPSOM, NEW HAMPSHIRE

At Junction of Routes 9 and 28

Blue Flame Oil Stoves

for warm weather cooking — one, two and three burner. Quick safe heat.

$4.50 $5.50 $6.50

Manchester Hardware Co.

762 ELM STREET

PORTSMOUTH

SUMMER CLOTHES and ACCESSORIES

Tropical Suits—Cotton or Worsted Slacks —Bathing Suits and Trunks—Sport Shorts, Sweaters, etc.

PEARSON & KNOWLES CO.

82 Fleet Street

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

THE CENTURY STORE

William Leys · Dry Goods Company

Newport's Progressive Department Store

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

D. J. Sullivan Company

Coal Coke, Wood Fuel Oils

TELEPHONE 575

515 THAMES STREET

Estate of William E. Sullivan Arthur L. Sullivan

FRASCH

CONFECTIONERY STORE

(Established in 1865)

Homemade Cakes and Pastries Candies, Ice Cream

Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.

170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

Turano's Beauty Shoppe and BARBER SHOP

Agents for The Realistic Croquignole Permanents

200 BROADWAY Tel. 3460

Newport Fruit Shops

Fruits and Vegetables

French Ice Cream

Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies

Mirror Mints

Casino Block Tel. 4008

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.

TIMKEN

SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

Wm. Goodman & Son

Agents for Interwoven Socks

TEL. 897

261 THAMES ST.

OSCAR SCHULTZ

Artistic Floral Decorations and Landscape Gardening

Greenhouses, Houston Ave. Tel. 910

18 Broadway Tel. 1115

METROPOLITAN

Cleansing—Dyeing—Laundry

414-16-18 THAMES STREET

Telephone 4100

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oils

TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

USEFUL GIFTS

in Chromium Plate and Decorated China

Special at $1.00

Pottery in All Makes, 25c to $1.00

At the Paint and China Store

A. F. ROBERTS

116 Main Street, Brattleboro, Vermont

Insurance—Real Estate

Complete Insurance Service

Specializing in ANNUITIES

HOWARD S. WELLMAN

19 HIGHLAWN RD. TEL. 385

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S

32ND ST. and WASHINGTON AVE.

BATHING SUITS

And

Accessories

Specially Priced

You'll Find Quality and Value at

PENDER STORES

Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina

See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

FALCONER'S

When you wish truly delicious candies and soft drinks pay us a visit. Also full line of toilet goods and stationery.

BUDGET PAY PLAN

Tires, Batteries, Radios!

Complete Line of GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES

W. S. Whealton Service Station

1030 25TH STREET

Good Old

GOODPAR ICE CREAM

All Ages Enjoy It

ASK FOR IT

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868

WERTHEIMER'S

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.

111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

Phone 25442

A Good Place to Buy Flowers

G. L. WILLIS, Prop J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.

Willis DRY CLEANERS

754 W. 21st St. Phone 41478 Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias

112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET

112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY

Mother's Real Helper

927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET

DIAL 3-1911

JACOBS & LEVY

THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.

MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

ROANOKE

Visit Our New Store

STANLEY'S

Occupying the Entire Store of Masonic Temple

112-114 GRANDIN ROAD

Bush Flora Shoe Co.

Sole Agents for

SELBY'S ARCH PRESERVER SHOES and WILBUR COON CORRECT SHOES

130 WEST CAMPBELL AVE. Dial 2-1955

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.

"At Memorial Bridge"

Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

CLOVER BRAND MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM

Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.

SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

SHANK'S OIL CO.

Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.

We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires

1120 THIRD AVENUE

PHONE 23394

Rich Milk

Cream

Dairy Products

Kennedy Dairy Co.

1401 8th Avenue

Phone 8112

HUNTINGTON

VISIT

Rainbow Gardens

for Tasty Food and Confections

1st Huntington National Bank Arcade

Phone 9888

Bradshaw-Diehl-Romer Co.

Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111

HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

CADILLAC LA SALLE BUICK OLDSMOBILE

In a Class by Themselves

Thackston Motor Co.

502 4TH AVENUE PHONE 8107

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR

IMPORTED NOVELTIES

SOUVENIRS

Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers

Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"

6c per pound

PHONE R 2051

730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS

We Have a Full Range of

COATS and NECKPIECES

EXPERT FUR REMODELING

KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.

Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

KEITH STATIONERS LTD.

Office Outfitters

Looseleaf and Bound Books, Typewriter and Filing Supplies.

"Everything for the Office"

M. 1737 605 FIRST ST. WEST

Mission Cycle Store

Locksmiths

Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled

2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 2278

Finest Dairy Products

CO-OP MILK and CREAM

NUMAID BUTTER

Phone M 5426 for Service

TELEPHONE M 3277

Johnston's Ladies' Wear Ltd.

334 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST

CALGARY, ALBERTA

We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.

DECORATORS

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily except Saturday 102 Commercial Bldg.

Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store

AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Lumber and Millwork

The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.

Your complete satisfaction is our objective.

W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.

Limited

109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS

Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating

Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing

10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22632

SHOES

Quality Shoes at a Price—

$3 to $7

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY STORES

DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Better Foods at Lower Prices

Thornton & Perkins

QUALITY UPHOLSTERING and DRAPERIES

Direct Importers

10620 Jasper Ave. Phone 24654

EDMONTON

(Continued)

Corona Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor

Modern Methods Throughout

Service and Courteous Treatment

Phone 26811 CORONA HOTEL

Hudson's Bay Company

Screen Doors and Windows

Are Necessary Now

All sizes, all styles at the Bay.

Phone 27141

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

Re-Style Your Fur Coat

Now is the time to have your fur coat re-styled in the new 1935-36 winter fashions. Let us give you an estimate on your coat! You may choose any style from our stock!

Summer prices now prevail!

Furs, Second Floor

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone 86311

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days

HEEL HUGGER SHOES

for Men and Women

AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12

Yours for Foot Comfort

Macdonald Shoe Store

LIMITED

494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

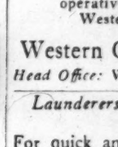
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section

THE R. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.



A GREAT STORE TO SERVE YOU YOUR FAMILY YOUR HOME

Shopping Service, Regent 4400

Hamilton's Drugs Limited

175 John St. S.—Regent 1856

Main and Locke—Regent 3359

Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404

222 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4122

Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110

Main and Gage—Garfield 4224

BATHING CAPS, SHOES, EAR PLUGS AND TOWELS

We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Largest Department Store

The BEACH SHOP

on the Second Floor is open! Do visit it and see all the smart nautical togs we have this year.

FINE QUALITY

DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELLERY

GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER

C. R. Sumner & Sons LIMITED

THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS

MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY

Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.

Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.

W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

128-130 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

CUMMING The Clothier

394 Richmond Street London Ontario

Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices

Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

SUPERTEST

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing bits Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE **GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN**

Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

PORT ARTHUR

In PORT ARTHUR CANADA

For the Finest in "BLANKETS" and "IRISH-LINEN"

see

MATTHEWS Dry Goods Ltd.

G. F. Atkinson

Jeweler and Watchmaker
8 South Cumberland Street

Fine China Spode and English Dinnerware

Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada

Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

Visit

A. J. Dawes & Son
17 South Cumberland Street
For Fine Furs
in Stock or made to your order. Cleaning, Restyling on short notice.

Headquarters for
Hudson's Bay and Kenwood Blankets
Irish Linens Jaeger Wool Wear

McNULTY'S LIMITED

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1765, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

MacKey's Bread

"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD"
LLoydbrook 8500

Diet Kitchen TEA ROOM

OPEN FROM 8 TO 8
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
92 BLOOR STREET WEST

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

SUMMER TOGS

Flannel coats, sport jackets, trousers, etc., are delightfully refreshed in our REVITALIZED dry cleaning process. No yellowing or greying of white garments.

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Bruce McKinnon
LADIES' WEAR
Featuring Smart Summer Frocks
27 Bloor Street West Toronto

Kate J. Nicol

Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST. W.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs
Midway 3541

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9855

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

PENNOCK MOTORS
193 RICHMOND ST. W.
GARAGE
A complete and dependable downtown garage service.
BRAKES and IGNITION
WAVERLEY 4228

Ford

MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MARTHA HARPER
Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE
LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"
SAXBY HILL
GIVES
Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations
Hudson 1717

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEA DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

WINDSOR

AFTER 8,760 HOURS
or once a year — your watch should be cleaned and inspected, so minor repairs need not become major ones. McCreery's work is fully guaranteed.

Jewellers
Optometrists
W. H. McCREERY
218 Ouellette Avenue

Ed Laird
Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties
Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.
Ph. 3-4313 Windsor 415 OUELETTE AVE.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

Its Summer Now

The time you appreciate cool cotton dresses.

Charming styles in striped and plain color piques, seersuckers, linens, etc., provide sufficient variety to satisfy the most exacting taste.

For beach wear there are smart new swim suits, pajamas and slacks, all very attractively priced.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT
The C. H. **SMITH** Company Limited

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.

ENTIRE STOCK OF
Women's Fine Shoes
Now Offered
At Greatly Reduced Prices

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** MONTREAL LIMITED

MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

OUR 9 Laundry Services and our prompt and dependable Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Services will save you time and money. Telephone

FITZROY 1112

TROY LAUNDRY & DYEING CO.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Limited
President AIRD,

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

COAL OIL FUEL
***DOLLARD** 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

Delman's LTD.
3-Day Sale Starts Monday, July 15
Featuring the Famous
Selby Arch Preserver Shoe
PRICES FROM $5.95 TO $9.95
Dominion Square Bldg., St. Catherine West

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

W. R. CLARKE
INSURANCE of All Kinds
Specializing in
ANNUITIES
722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227. Res. WI 4986

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

LINENS
Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA (Continued)

Hair Dressing
Mer-lée Permanents
$2.50 $3.50 $4.50 $6.00
ROSE BEAUTY SHOPPE
1830 Rose Street Ph. 29868

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

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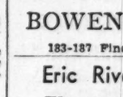

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**STE

Australians 'Outback' Use Short Wave Like Telephone

Short-wave radio is eating up the lonely miles in central Australia and making "neighbors" of families located sometimes 100 miles and more apart.

At the Presbyterian Assembly in Melbourne recently the Rev. J. A. Barber, joint convener of the Australian Inland Mission Committee, described the popularity among central Australians of small wireless sets whose power is generated from dynamo sets operated by a bicycle pedal arrangement. There are, of course, no lighting circuits in the Australian hinterlands. The wireless phone sets have a range of about 300 miles.

The Rev. Mr. Barber described an occasion at the home of a family in Central Australia where he was visiting. His hostess went to the radio set and called her nearest neighbor, over 100 miles away, in much the same manner as a subscriber on a country party telephone line. She carried on a friendly "party line" conversation, and proudly detailed the number of eggs that she had gathered that morning. With more justifiable pride the neighbor, located 100 miles away, declared that her baby had cut his first tooth.

This homely conversation served as a striking illustration of how radio communication has become an intimate part of the domestic lives of these people "outback" in Australia.

* * *

"Canned vision" may in time take its place alongside of "canned music" by a new method of recording television signals on records. According to an Associated Press dispatch, an English inventor, F. Plew, recently gave a television demonstration from records in London. Mr. Plew called his invention "gramovision."

Mr. Plew's apparatus consisted merely of a television receiver tuned probably to the experimental ultra-short-wave transmissions from the Crystal Palace station in London and a phonograph turntable and an electrical pickup. The "gramovision" record is obtained in exactly the same way as an ordinary sound recording. Both the tone signals and the picture signals are impressed on the wax disk. Thirty-line pictures may be reproduced by the disk process, according to Mr. Plew.

Television signals, Mr. Plew realized, may operate a record-cutting needle in exactly the same way as sound signals. When the pickup is placed, therefore, on the television records the "vision" set recreates the picture signals while the radio portion reproduces the music and talking signals.

According to Mr. Plew, his preliminary recorded pictures were simple facial closeups taken from magic lantern slides. While the present records have practically no entertainment value, a new field is opened up by the possibilities of recording talking pictures on records in much the same manner as symphonies and operas are now recorded in full-length album sets.

[A Monday Short-Wave Feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

36.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Is it true that the voteless District of Columbia has a larger population than eight states? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is Montevideo the capital of Paraguay? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is "Rhode Island reds" the name applied to a communistic society in New England? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is New Zealand larger than the Philippines? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Were aniline dyes invented by a German? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. In the Bible, does the book of Ecclesiastes precede the Song of Solomon? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Are there eight furlongs in a statute mile? (*Yes..... No.....*)

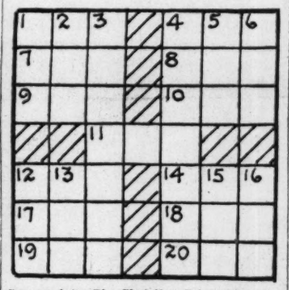
8. Is the following sentence grammatically correct: "A new concept of certain sciences, as well as improved methods of teaching them, has been developed"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Did Boswell write a biography of Jonson? (Yes..... No.....)

10. Is Ursa Major the name applied to the "Big Dipper"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Crossword Puzzle No. 116



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Reposed
4—Serpent
7—Constellation
8—Beard of wheat
9—Mischievous child
10—Clear profit
11—Terminal
12—Gibbon
14—Likely
17—Salutation
18—The marsh-crocodile
19—Cushion
20—Part of the head

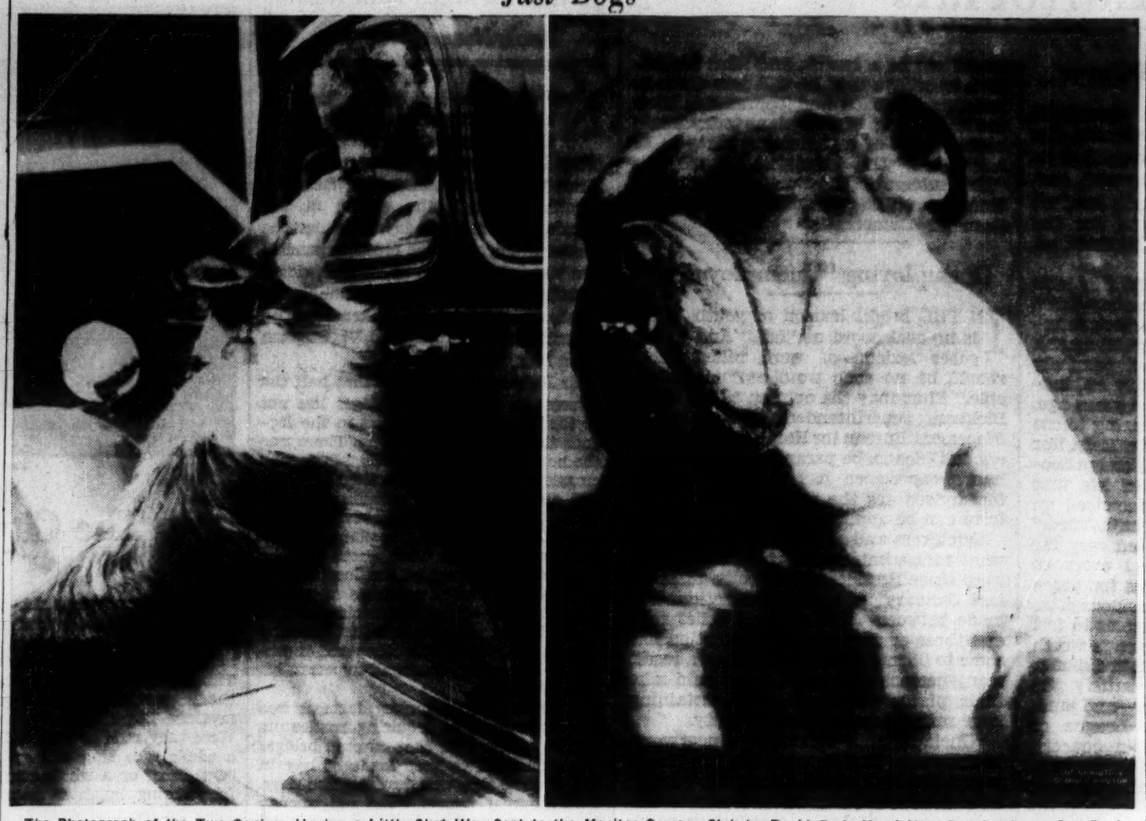
Down

1—Monkey
2—Branch
3—Lessened gradually
4—A wound-dressing
5—Be indebted to
6—Emmet
12—Lick up
13—Humming bird
15—Kentucky blue-grass
16—Dark oily liquid

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Daily Features

Just Dogs



The Photograph of the Two Canines Having a Little Chat Was Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by David B. Swift of New Britain, Conn. Our Pugilistic Looking Friend on the Right Was Snapped by Miss B. J. Scoville of San Francisco.

What's Going On In the Arts

Museum Exhibit, No. 3

FOR the third, special, one-picture exhibition, changed each week, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has placed in the Stone Room, Evans Wing, a "Madonna and Child With Donor," by a Valencia master.

We generally characterize all Spanish art with specific terms. Study of any national art, however, reveals geographical divisions, and fundamental differences of style, temperament and capacity in varying provinces. These differences are especially noticeable in Italy and Spain. The Florentine and Venetian schools are better known, however, than the Catalonian and Andalusian. As for the Valencian school, few of us have ever heard of it. This Eastern seaport was exposed to the many influences which the Peninsula of Spain experienced. Currents and cross currents darted across the country, leaving traces with varying developments. Valencia acknowledged the Italian Gothic ideas, austere, elevated and graceful; it also received a deep imprint of the Moorish with its opulence of design, rich in linear device and luminous with gold. In certain respects the Moorish seems foreign to the Gothic, but the arts blend curious mixtures which are subdued by the gifted hand and converted into something harmonious.

"The Madonna and Child with Donor" was painted in the early years of the fifteenth century. To our eyes it is medieval and remote. The splendor of the design is given precedence above any considerations of natural representation. A flat brocade of gold gives no hint of the actual shape of the costume. The craftsman was naively absorbed with ornamental beauty and he remained blissfully unaware of folds and modulations. This is a Moorish quality. The angels above are portrayed sweetly with no formal or somber implication.

This Valencian panel makes an interesting addition to the Spanish works in the museum. Two or three canvases by Spanish masters are of utmost interest and significance. They are to be discussed in this series subsequently. A. D.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitts; White Embroidery; objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; 15th century Italian Engravings; Contemporary English Prints; etchings by Jacques Callot; etchings by Frank Benson; English Mezzotints. Painting of the Week. Free guidance at 11 o'clock, afternoon guidance at 2 on Saturdays.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. New fresco by Lewis Rubenstein and assistants, Sept. 1.

Children's Museum of Boston (Jamaica Plain)—Open free daily and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions through July include through the courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, drawings, paintings, and figures modeled in plastecine by children; also by members of the Copper Craft Club of the Children's Museum, hand wrought objects in copper, silver, and iron.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German painting, drawing, and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Radcliffe College (Sara Whitman Memorial Rm.)—Exhibition of work done by Bertha Amelia Meckstroth.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and Modern Prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of ERA Arts and Crafts. Through July 28.

Boston Athenaeum—The Royal Family, past and present, in contemporary and historical prints and photographs, July 31.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris.

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Garo Studios—Pencil sketches by Carl H. Nordstrom.

Goodman-Walker, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings of backstage by Angelo Pinto. Engravings and woodcuts by Dürer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

Welfare List Shorter

The number of families on relief rolls in North Carolina declined 4.5 per cent in February as compared with January.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Petersham (Fifth Church, Sydney): Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 22.

United States

California

Avalon (Santa Catalina Island): Riviera Theater, 2 p. m., July 21.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Manhattan Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 8 p. m., July 21.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., July 27

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., July 26. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.

Redlands (Auspices Churches Redlands, Riverside, and San Bernardino): Redlands Bowl, 8 p. m., July 25.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., July 25.

Florida

Miami (auspices First and Second Churches, Miami, First Church, Miami Beach, and First Church, Coral Gables): Bayfront Park, 8 p. m., July 20.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., July 26.

Massachusetts

Falmouth: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., July 21.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Kansas

Kansas City—Week days, no regular time assigned, KWKC, 1370kc.

Change in Schedule

Canada

Ontario

***St. Catharines**—Daily, 12:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Discontinued

Alabama

Muscle Shoals—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNRA, 1420kc.

Ohio

Columbus—Daily, 6 p. m., WAIU, 690kc.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, July 21

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WEED, 1420kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 6140, 11870, 15210 and 21,540kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6080kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maryland

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Aug. 10 and 24, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Simeon (Luke 2:25)

WHEN Joseph and Mary brought the infant Jesus to the temple "to present him to the Lord" in accordance with the law of Exodus 13:12, they were greeted by a certain Simeon, who is described as being both "righteous and devout" (Luke 2:25 Revised Version), one who earnestly expected the coming of the long-promised Messiah; moreover, the nobility of his character and aspirations is well summed up in the statement that "the Holy Spirit was upon him."

It had been revealed to him that during his own lifetime he would see the Messiah, "the Lord's Christ" (verse 26). So now Simeon took Jesus in his arms, offering a prayer of gratitude in which he foretold the worldwide spread of the Way-shower's religion; thereafter blessing Joseph and Mary, while reminding the virgin mother of the trials which lay in store for her and her son (verses 33-35).

We have no certain knowledge of the background of Simeon beyond what is recorded in this passage.

Daily Anecdote

Washington's Punctuality

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PUNCTUALITY was one of Washington's strong points. When company was invited to dinner, he made allowance for only five minutes in variation of watches. If the guests came late, he would say:

"We are too punctual for you. I have a cook who does not ask if the company has come, but if the hour has come."

Quotation for Today

TO WISE hearts this certain hope is given—no mist that man may raise shall hide the eye of heaven.—KEBLE.

In Lighter Vein

That's Easy

"Jane," said a lady to her servant, "you have broken more than your wages amount to. What can be done to prevent this?"

"I really don't know, mum," said Jane, "unless you raise my wages."—*Answers.*

—Pearson's

"I was in an awful hole yesterday."

Lasts Longer

Mother: "Now, Henry, look at your dirty hands. And it was only half an hour ago that you washed them."

Henry: "Yes, mother. I can't understand it, but your washing stays on ever so much longer than mine does."—*Grit.*

Dignity of Labor vs. Dole

A teacher in our local public schools, known for his personal interest in the boys of the school, was recently surrounded by a group of lads whom he did not know personally. Addressing one of them, he said, "Who are you, and who is your dad, and what does he do?" These questions were answered promptly, as he addressed each one in turn, until only one boy had not been questioned. He had learned that one's father was a merchant, another's a clerk, etc.

He turned to address the last boy, but did not have to put the questions, for quickly and proudly the lad spoke up and said: "My name is Johnny Smith, and my father's name is Sam Smith, and he's working right here in this building for President Roosevelt!"

His father was employed on an FERA clean-up job for the school administration.

Just a Buying Trip

Wife: "I'm going to town this afternoon."

Hubby: "Shopping?"

Wife: "No; I won't have time. I just want to get some things I need."—*Montreal Star.*

Vacation Plans

"Your vacation problem doesn't bother you?"

"No; you see, my boss tells me when, and my wife where."

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Ornamental Grasses

A GIRL and her brother collect and grow many of the grasses and winter bouquet flowers that can be used in vases in the winter season. Plume grasses, baby's breath, moneywort, cat-tails, spike flower, and many forms of field grasses are dried. Then these are treated, some to a dye dip, others to a coating of silver snow, and some to a paraffin dip to preserve their own shapes and colorings. From these, attractive bouquets are formed; and they sell readily to people wishing house decorations that are both artistic and durable. Mrs. C. D. L.

For the Scrapbook

Sparks From Wisdom's Anvil

Work on, renew your courage daily. The only failure is to admit failure.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

Content is the philosopher's stone that turns all it touches into gold.—*Old proverb.*

The best sort of bravery is the courage to do right.—*Louisa M. Alcott.*

A blush is a sign that nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell.—*Gotthold.*

Truth is the highest thing that man can keep.—*Chaucer.*

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—*Disraeli.*

Keep your temper, the best revenge is Love.—*Anonymous.*

If you want to put the world right, start with yourself.—*Anonymous.*

Tomorrow is with God alone; and man hath but today.—*Whittier.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Happiness, Not Hate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MOTORING along a country lane in England was a Mr. A——, on business bent; his man John was at the wheel.

"John, stop quick; stop quick!"

John pulled up short, amazed. Looking down, Mr. A—— and John noticed a pretty little kitten, which had been untouched by the car, thanks to John. What was so impressive, though, was to see the little kitten rubbing up against the tire and then playing with it.

Almost immediately out came the kitten's owner, thankful to see it safe.

"Can you spare me the kitten, Madam?" said Mr. A——. "It has taught me such a helpful lesson and so sweetly: to express perfect peace, poise, and happiness, in place of fear, hate, or annoyance with whatever attempts to hinder me in my work."

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

2.

(By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies)

ANDERSON, the eighth most popular of American cognomens, naturally stands out under the letter A. Its bearers (564,000) are about twice as numerous as the Allens, but less evenly distributed about the country. Although everywhere a highly common name, it is extremely so from Chicago to the coast, and also in the Pittsburgh area. In the Northwest the Andersons often outnumber the Smiths.

The name has a homeland reaching from Ireland to Sweden and from Scotland to Germany. Particularly among its Scandinavian-American bearers, many make use of it in lieu of similar appellations like Andersson and Andresen. In its special popularity among the Scandinavian-Americans it serves to introduce Nelson, Olson, and Peterson, which many easterners and southerners will be astonished to find among our 35 key names. It means "son of Andrew," as do Andrews, Andresen, Enders, Drew, and many other surnames.

Brown calls to its standard about 800,000 Americans, as many as there are people in the State of Maine, and nearly as many as there are in the city of Baltimore, and is third among leading American designations. Its popularity began in the British Isles, but owes much to the translation of the German Braun and other terms of similar meaning. It properly designates people of dark hair, and was originally used most in areas like eastern England, where brunettes were unusual.

It is a very common name in England and southern Scotland and rather so in Ireland, particularly in Ulster.

(Next Monday: "Clark" and "Davis")

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: First, news print is made of wood. And then Presidential timber is made of news print.

Waco Times-Herald: Some of the Arizona Indians do their painting at night. This explains why their output so closely resembles the work of the modernists.

San Francisco Chronicle—Einstein has been photographed looking through a glass-bottomed boat in Bermuda. Maybe we should brace ourselves for a theory on "how far is down."

New Yorker: It is likely that G.O.P. powwows will also be held in other sections. If Mr. Hoover gets his way grass-rooters will grow in the streets of a hundred cities.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Educating Skidmore*

By Le Pelley

HERE SKIDMORE COME IN THE HOUSE !
MOTHER—SKIDMORE WON'T COME IN
THINGS ARE STILL A BIT STRANGE TO HIM — YOU MUST BE PATIENT
SKIDMORE! COME IN— IT'S GOING TO RAIN!
OH WELL

The Adventures of Waddles—*Overboard*

By The Hagers

WE BUILT OF LOGS AND BOARDS A RAFT; IT LOOKED LIKE QUITE A STURDY CRAFT.
THEN ALL EMBARKED, SHOVED OFF FROM SHORE, THE NOOKS AND INLETS TO EXPLORE.
FITZ-MAURICE QUACKED, "I'M CAPTAIN! YOU AND WADDLES, TED, CAN BE THE CREW."
WE CAPSIZED, AND HE MADE A SLIP; HE WAS THE FIRST TO LEAVE THE SHIP!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Pious Wishes"—and Peace

TEN days ago, in face of Mussolini's steadily advancing war machine, the Kellogg Pact was being described as "never anything but a pious wish and now defunct"; today it stands invoked as the moral rallying ground for the world's opposition to an international crime.

Even now few would predict any sure success for the pact in which sixty-three nations pledged themselves to seek international solutions only by peaceful means. Although Secretary Hull has pointedly declared it to be a solemn treaty, as binding now as when signed seven years ago, the United States is not preparing to use force to insure its observance by Italy. Nor is Britain, although her new Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, in his first official outline of policy, pronounced an Italian attack on Ethiopia "unjustified."

Indeed, the world has moved very far from the postwar days when everyone felt that almost any sacrifices for peace would be better than the tremendous price paid for war. Today no one seems to feel that the maintenance of peace is worth any particular risk. Great Britain did offer territory in an attempt to satisfy the Mussolinian appetite for glory—and land. And some members of the League of Nations have shown a certain concern lest war in Africa involve other regions. There have been several abortive schemes for preventing war.

But with preparations for this international crime going steadily forward, with a murderous assault apparently scheduled weeks in advance and delayed only by the rainy season in East Africa, the rest of the world community has interposed little but "pious wishes." This test of the peace machinery has so far seemed to confirm the failure in the much more difficult Manchurian case. Cynics are declaring that moral pressure will never stop wars. Disillusioned peace lovers are wondering what has happened to those early aspirations for mobilizing the "conscience of the world."

Probably it is just as well that these hopes are being shaken down. Many of them were built on false foundations of sentimentality and even selfishness. Often there was a cry for peace, when what was really meant was, "Leave us alone with our war booty," or "Don't disturb us in our ease." There was too much emphasis on suppression, too little on justice. A good many "pious wishes" were anything but pious. The world will not be worse off for nations and individuals having to learn that they must pay for peace, must purify their purposes.

And we should not too soon conclude that moral power has no validity or that truly pious wishes cannot check the wrongful use of force. The desire for right government of international affairs will not in the end be denied. Mixed motives and materialistic means may fail. The effort to smooth away the symptoms of conflict may falter, but the struggle to eradicate causes goes on. Enlightenment does overcome ignorance, and perfect love does cast out fear.

Liberalism and Labels

IN SPITE of aspersions cast upon democracy in some quarters, there must be something attractive in the idea of self-government, otherwise people would not be so insistent on having themselves known as liberals, or democrats, or progressives. Individuals and political parties in many countries go out of their way to retain the label of liberalism, even when pursuing policies which the true liberal would disown.

A good example is found in the names of party groups in the French Chamber of Deputies. On the Right, or conservative side of the Chamber, is one group which calls itself the Democratic-Republican Union, and another which proclaims itself to be the Social-Republican Group. Yet the parties bearing these labels are thoroughly conservative. In the center of the Chamber, where moderates are supposed to sit, are two groups calling themselves, respectively, "Popular Democrats" and "The Radical Left." The Frenchman, even the conservative Frenchman, likes to think of himself as something of a liberal, and parties which want his vote are wise in choosing names which seem to promise devotion to the ideals of the Third Republic.

In the United States today there are New-Dealers and anti-New-Dealers, both eager to be known as liberals and progressives. Rexford Tugwell, whose name is intimately linked with New Deal legislation, has recently published an article exalting "The Progressive Tradition," but as a small boy might say, "That's nothin'," for Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the budget, has brought out a book severely criticizing the New Deal under the title, "The Liberal Tradition."

In Germany, the ruling party is known as National Socialists, but to an outside observer seems to be much more national than socialist. There is little doubt, however, that the inclusion of "Socialist" in the party name had a good deal to do with building up the tremendous popular support which raised Adolf Hitler to power.

The inevitable conclusion from all this is that there is something deep in man which rebels against arbitrary authority. Every man thinks himself a king, but he would not be a tyrant, and likes his fellows to believe that he will join them in resisting injustice and oppression. Even the least liberal of politicians today would hardly think of organizing a party to be known as "The Absolutist League," or "The Autocrats." He would probably get more votes if he called his party "Republican" or "Democratic."

Unemploying "Unemployable"

IN THE bright lexicon of youth, there is no such word as "fail." And in the sober lexicon of work relief, there should be no such word as "unemployable." Thus may the opinion of Dr. M. H. Bickham, superintendent of the Central Placement Bureau for Handicapped Workers, in Chicago, be paraphrased. Dr. Bickham's experience has shown him that few indeed are the people to whom the term can be applied without injustice.

Employers and others have been somewhat indiscriminate in their use of the word since President Roosevelt's message last January in which distinction was made between those on local relief rolls and those on federal. The distinction has come to be misinterpreted, and as a result many persons who could and should take their places among the self-sustaining have suffered undeserved difficulty.

"Unemployable" is not only a new word, in the sense that its wide use is a recent vogue, but it is also a dangerous word, a word destructive of individual morale, and therefore detrimental to collective progress against the very evil it describes. It would be well for relief agencies, welfare groups and employers to drop it from their vocabulary. But it is quite as important that individuals, both employed and unemployed, erase its implications from their consciousness.

Actually there is no such thing as an unemployable man or woman. Countless instances of physical handicaps surmounted by persons who were rightly determined to accomplish good purposes are testimony to the ability of others to overcome physical hindrances. Sometimes, it is apparent, temperament, a false sense of ego, hypersensitiveness, undependability or some other trait makes it difficult for a person to obtain or keep a job. Yet again, a wise sympathy for such a person, some practical help and the sincere co-operation of the seemingly unemployable job seeker, with his would-be helper, will frequently uncover a workman of unusual ability under the encrustation of petty fault.

It is the unemployable trait, not the idea of an unemployable person, upon which attention should be focused. The solution of the so-called "unemployable" problem is of course two-sided. It rests not only with employers but with those who would be employed. A first step which both may take toward that solution is to separate their brothers and themselves from a label which cannot truly describe a man and does in fact denote only some shortcoming which proper understanding can overcome.

New Instruments of Education

THE age is fruitful in new mediums of education. Do the authorities take full advantage of them? To this question Sir John Reith, director general of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and Sir James Marchant, chairman of visual education, reply with a resounding no.

According to Sir John Reith, not more than 20 per cent of the educational authorities in Britain use the instructional services provided by the B. B. C.; yet, he maintains, the sum of £400,000, spread over five years, would equip every school in the country with a receiving set. The same is true of cinema projectors, declares Sir James Marchant.

Many excellent educational films have been manufactured, especially in the sphere of natural history; and the educative and cultural value of the B. B. C.'s radiocasts to schools, contributed by eminent authors, scholars, statesmen and journalists, is well known; so that it is regrettable if full use is not made of them.

But there is something to be said for the conservatism of teachers. At the beginning of the eras of film and radio so many extravagant claims were made on their behalf, sometimes to the effect that the whole teaching staff of the nation would be rendered obsolete, that the natural reaction may well have been to doubt whether these two new mediums were really of much educational value at all. Anything that tends to show that this is not so is therefore of considerable potential influence in molding the educational development of the country.

Thus, interest is deservedly being aroused by an experiment currently carried on in a school in Hemel Hempstead, where tests are being made to find out whether the educational value of the cinema is increased if students are given an insight into the critical and technical fundamentals of film art. Such experiments as these, which, up and down Europe and America, are probably numerous in connection with both cinema and radio, deserve wide publicity; for it is from them that the data are derived which show how the best results may be obtained from these new mediums of education, with the consequent breaking down of such prejudice as still exists.

When Bridges Had Roofs

Book News of the Day

NO ONE who has ever traversed a covered bridge can quite forget the the rumble of the wheels reverberating in the wooden tunnel or fail to recall the bright pencilings of sunshine shooting through the cracks in the boards. This on a fair day. In winter the shelter often made the crossing possible in a blizzard. The story of covered bridges is briefly told with a communicating relish by Adelbert M. Jakeman (OLD COVERED BRIDGES. Brattleboro, Vt., Stephen Daye Press. $2.50).

Mr. Jakeman reminds us that half the interest in old covered bridges lies not in the spans themselves but in the legends that cluster about them. There was the horseman in Chesterfield, Mass., who crossed the river in flood time at night and discovered in the morning that his horse had walked a floorbeam during part of the trip, for the planking had been carried away. Then there was the story of the farmer with a load of hay who stopped at the entrance of a particularly long bridge and decided not to enter. It was plain to him that the tiny square of light at the other end represented an opening too small to permit his team to pass!

A standard joke among farmers was the conveyance to inquiring rusticators of the information that covered bridges were designed to keep loads of hay in shape while they were crossing the river. But the real reason those old wooden bridges were covered was that only when so protected from the weather could the underpinning give a reasonable period of service. For the practice dates from early times when no steel or iron went into these structures, not even in the form of bracing plates. Not even in the form of nails, for wooden key pins held the beams together and pegs made the flooring fast. Often the bridge was built on shore and lifted into place when finished by means of primitive derrick riggings. They were constructed with an upward curve in the middle so that the structure would eventually settle evenly.

Slowly these old bridges are being supplanted by steel or concrete spans, but hundreds of them still remain in the United States and Canada. Photographs exist of more than 300 old covered bridges in Ohio, we are assured. In Massachusetts 26 remain, and Maine has a like number. There are seven in Connecticut. Scores of them are still in use in New Hampshire and Vermont.

The old jest about starting a collection of covered bridges took on a new color when a retired schoolteacher in New Hampshire bought one that had been abandoned, moved it to her place and remodeled it into a Swiss chalet. Henry Ford has frequently considered transporting a choice New England example to Dearborn, as an addition to his colonial village. The book contains pictures and descriptions of the remaining covered bridges in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Some Sixteenth Century "Skyscrapers"

Brunswick, From an Old Print; Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston

The City of Till Eulenspiegel

TWO characters which occupy secure niches at the opposite ends of that gallery of life which we call human nature are the poet Homer and the fool Till Eulenspiegel, yet both are among the immortals and both are figures of mystery. Did either ever actually exist? Were they men or ideas? Did Homer or a whole race sing of heroic deeds? Did "Owlglass" or a whole company of buffoons bring laughter to an age struggling up from darkness?

I have just visited the home town of Eulenspiegel, and the medieval jokesmith has become for me a person of flesh and blood. I can no longer think of him as a comic idea or an epic by Hauptmann or a humorous musical story by Richard Strauss. I can see him doing his daily chores in the bakery in Brunswick and perpetrating practical jokes on his friends that would make today's college hazing seem clumsy and obvious.

Investigators of Till Eulenspiegel tell us all sorts of things about him, explaining carefully that they may or may not be true. His name, we are assured, has nothing to do with owls and mirrors, though *Eulen* means owls and *spiegel* means mirror. Brushing aside such iconoclastic talk we may take great pleasure in meeting the young scamp in the *Bäckerklint* of old Brunswick. Here he sits in bronze on the edge of a fountain, his knees crossed, one slipper falling off, and hatches a new plot with his confederates, who consist of three monkeys and two owls. Till's smile, fashioned by the sculptor Arnold Kramer, is one of those queer, baffling smiles which defy description. It is tremendously infectious and only the most conscientious and determined "grouch" could hope to survey it without smiling himself.

* * *

The actual bakery in which Till was employed still exists on the *Bäckerklint* in a marvelous house called *Flohwinkel*, right opposite the Till fountain. *Flohwinkel* is a vision of medieval beauty worth making a long trip to see, regardless of its associations. It is one of those ancient forward-jutting houses with a base which seems too small to support such architectural exuberance. You may find similar buildings all over the Harz region, of which Brunswick calls itself the portal, and they culminate in the Umgestülpter Zuckerhut or "Inverted Sugar Loaf" of Hildesheim, where grotesqueness has outrun beauty. The *Flohwinkel* of Brunswick is a thing of infinite charm and its bakery still makes honeycakes and other historic Brunswick specialties, popular for centuries.

I suppose sticklers for accuracy sometimes allow themselves to be a bit unnerved by the bold sign *Anno 1630* which appears on the façade of Till's *Flohwinkel*, since it was the thirteenth century, not the seventeenth, that first rocked with laughter at Till's pranks, but if tourists occasionally have the temerity to raise this thorny point the local *Auskunft* bureau will sidestep the difficulty by explaining that the bakery is the original one, even though the structure in which it exists was erected only three hundred years ago.

* * *

Flohwinkel is only one house among scores which merit rhapsodic description. The Gothic Rathaus, with its eight stone "roses" in the gables, the imposing *Gewandhaus*, skyscraper of 1590, the brilliantly ornamented guild house, and the lovely Hanseatic weigh house, which is still a weigh house, are among the more conspicuous old structures; but I love the unsung houses of my own discovery still better, and my memory will cherish them longer. I recall, for instance, the incredibly tiny and tipsy little establishment of Adolf Spicher, *Schumachermeister* (Master Cobbler), on the street called Am Bruchtore, the lofty gabled bicycle store at the corner of "School Street" and "Sun Street," the row of picture houses on the street called "Behind the Brothers," and, best of all, the photographer's shop close to the great palace. I liked this shop because it was a little more improbable than anything else I saw in Brunswick. One side of the building had settled, in the course of ages, perhaps two feet, but it still seemed sound. It was a half-timbered house of gray plaster with red beams. Its window trim was white and behind the windows were immaculate curtains of snowy lace. Along the façade in letters of gold on a black background was the legend: *Christian Schmalbruch, Ilse Luddekens Anno Dom 1646.* I take it (perhaps wrongly) that in that year Christian took Ilse to be his wedded wife and to live in this lovely new home, then unbent by the heavy hand of time.

Brunswick is a relatively undiscovered jewel of northern Germany. Perhaps it is too near to Berlin, and therefore too accessible, to command attention, for tourists on the way to or from a large capital seem always to sail right by those things which they can see "any time." Or perhaps Eulenspiegel has left as heritage to the city a German name, *Braunschweig*, which many American and English travelers fail utterly to recognize as the familiar Brunswick. There is a touch of irony in this, for the English spelling is, as a matter of fact, much nearer to the original than is the German spelling. If we delve far enough into the past we learn that the first settlement on the banks of the Oker in 861 was called the Village of Bruno, or "Brunoswiek." S. A. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Nine Eminent Lawyers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A prevalent view of the Supreme Court of the United States is of an impeccable body of nine eminent lawyers which gives, in cases coming before it, an infallible interpretation of the Constitution of the United States as applied to those cases.

It should be remembered that, particularly during the last fifty years or more, there has been in the court itself a very able minority of the justices who did not and do not, in cases of the greatest importance, subscribe to the majority interpretation of the Constitution. As is well known, the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was internationally as well as nationally honored and respected for his legal acumen and statesmanlike qualities, wrote powerful dissenting opinions in the child labor and other vitally important cases, which were sometimes concurred in by as many as three other justices. Other justices have also written dissenting opinions which have become historic.

Interpretation of the Constitution is purely a matter of opinion, and it may be, in any case, that the interpretation favored by the minority of the court, especially if it is concurred in by Congress and the President, is better adapted to promote the public welfare than the interpretation favored and declared by a majority of the justices, which binds the Government.

Congress and the President are charged by the American people with the responsibility of carrying on the government. They can and do command almost unlimited talent in addition to their own, and are presumed to be intelligent enough to follow the fundamental law.

In 1932, those now in office were given an unmistakable mandate to so shape and prosecute governmental policies and practices as to rid the country of the business depression—to set in motion the stagnating processes of production and distribution of goods and services, by which the people live. In 1934, the Government's efforts down to that time, as a whole, were so appraised by the voters that an overwhelming endorsement was given them, which, of course, included a further mandate to carry on along the same general lines which had been followed for the preceding year and eight months.

It is obviously impossible, in these days of fast-moving events, for any government anywhere to function effectively if its most important policies are to be subjected to the scrutiny of a body of men equally fallible with the Government, who are hostile to the Government's policies, and having authority to frustrate them, either before they are put into effect, or after they have been in effect for a year or more.

As the President pointed out, in his talk to the press and the country immediately after the Schechter (NRA) decision, no other government in the world is put in any such position.

The practice of declaring acts of Congress void was assumed by the courts, without express constitutional provision to support it, against the opinions of some excellent judges and lawyers in the early years of the last century. It makes a travesty of the democratic principle, has given us a rigid system which responds so slowly to the public will as to defeat it for long periods, thereby promoting great uncertainty in crucial circumstances, resulting in instability and disorder, and, in the opinion of many good lawyers, ought now to be abolished by constitutional amendment. C. H. LUTTON

Boston.

"While Stands the Coliseum"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your interesting article pertaining to Giovanni Paolo Pannini's painting of the Coliseum and the Arch of Constantine, published in your issue of June 24, 1935, you quoted the following two lines and erroneously credited them to Lord Byron:

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall."

This error is made so commonly that it has become almost a universal habit. These lines, appearing in verse 145, Canto 4 of Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," were not written by Byron, but recorded by Bede, who lived many centuries before Byron. A careful reader will note that Byron caressed these lines with quotation marks, giving credit for the thought to the pilgrims of old. All that Byron did was to give rhythm to Bede's lines, which were written in prose.

Permit me to support my statement by resorting to Edward Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In Chapter LXXI of that colossal work, Gibbon writes as follows:

"Reduced to its naked majesty, the Flavian amphitheatre was contemplated with awe and admiration by the pilgrims of the North; and their rude enthusiasm broke forth in a sublime proverbial expression, which is recorded in the eighth century in the fragments of the venerable Bede: 'As long as the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand; when the Coliseum falls, Rome will fall; when Rome falls, the world will fall.'"

To make the comparison complete, Byron, using single quotation marks, wrote as follows:

'While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls—the world.' From our own land
Thus spake the pilgrims o'er this mighty wall
In Saxon times. . . .

Although Byron conscientiously gave credit for the above-mentioned lines to others, there are many persons, including internationally famous educators, who carelessly credit the lines to Byron whenever they quote them in public addresses.

And so—to paraphrase Mr. Shakespeare—some men write great lines and some have great lines thrust upon them.

Great Neck, N. Y. GIBBS HOFMANN

Mirror of Opinion

Liquor Still Lawless

THOUGH liquor has been legalized, it is still lawless. That is the gist of the conclusions to be drawn from Attorney General Cummings's report that convictions for liquor-law violation are increasing rapidly and threaten to overcrowd federal prisons. Convictions, said Cummings, "nearly doubled in the last year, probably due to stricter enforcement"; there were 4314 liquor-law prisoners in the last fiscal period, compared with 2208 in the previous twelve months.

Ordinary observation hardly bears out the theory that there is any "stricter enforcement," and the fact that the federal liquor-law enforcing force has been reduced does not indicate it. An impartial survey would probably disclose that bootlegging is increasing much faster than convictions, and that a good share of the revenue the Government ought to get from the liquor traffic is leaking away.

The remedy that repealists offered during prohibition times is not suggested by the Attorney General: if the law is not obeyed; do away with the law.—*Los Angeles* (Calif.) *Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Lawmaking by Steam Cookery

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THERE has been a great pother all this past week about the heat in Washington. Actually, it has been about half heat and half self-pity on the part of legislators who expected to be wading their own trout streams or riding their own rocking-chairs by the fifteenth of July. There were many places hotter than Washington last week, and some equally as humid. Kansas was one of them, and Massawa, where the Italian troops were disembarking, was another. It was 110 degrees in Kansas and about 140 degrees in Massawa. But they did not have to make laws in either place.

Though the wellsprings of self-commiseration ran in Washington, there was a quantity to spare for others. It was lavished upon Mr. Chief Justice Hughes as he vacationed in cool and lofty state at Bretton Woods, and Mr. Justice Brandeis, braving the summer on Cape Cod, and on the seven other jurists in their respective retreats. For it will be their turn next. Never in American history has so mighty a task for the Supreme Court been piled up as in these penultimate days of this Congress.

The second focus is still the tax program. The House Ways and Means Committee concluded extraordinary hearings on the subject on Saturday, amid flying fur and lightnings. Enough was said before the committee to indicate that prospects of drafting a sage and mature tax program are not great. The opposition which appeared probably won more votes for the tax program than it won away. In short, the old and unreal cleavage between "classes" and "masses" was accentuated, and little more.

* * *

In this setting, the presidential "whip" is cracking over congressional shoulders, but it cannot overcome the sort of overwrought apathy that has settled on the scene. Thus, while Congress dawdles away at the few remaining "must" bills which could be cleaned up in a short time if the reward of adjournment were just ahead, it also gets into all kinds of emotional trouble with side issues.

One bad alley was the Virgin Islands investigation, which produced a fist fight and a disgraceful exchange of epithets between Secretary Ickes and Senator Tydings. The prospects are that the lobby inquiries, both in House and Senate, will add little more to the nation's knowledge.

Another product of overwrought viewpoints—the whispering campaign about President Roosevelt's health—received a useful breath of national publicity when a hundred or so eyewitnesses, the Washington newspapermen, testified as to their impressions of the very lively and alert Chief Executive. Presently the American people will be given a chance to see for themselves.

But they will not have a chance to observe the Roosevelt special train again until something is done about the tax program. Which brings us back to the whip-cracking and the apathy. You would have difficulty in finding a single member of either House of Congress who is genuinely enthusiastic about the tax proposals. The Senate progressives believe in such legislation, but they suggest that they are being bottled politically by the President's initiative. Many middle-ground Democrats are not unsympathetic, but they want to go home and do the tax work at the next session. And the Republicans see another opportunity, despite personal discomfort, to embarrass the Administration.

In a word, Mr. Roosevelt still has the tax bear by the tail, and has not found a landing place for use when he lets go.

* * *

Amid these uncertainties, the conservative old State Department is almost alone in keeping its head and getting work done. Four separate and distinct diplomatic steps in a week's diplomatic work over Ethiopia is no mean record: (1) The reply to Emperor Haile Selassie's plea for invocation of the Pact of Paris, which almost everybody underinterpreted; (2) the "note of concern" expressed to the Italian Ambassador; (3) the "consultation" with the British and French ambassadors; (4) the virtual invocation of the pact. A good record, which preserves the importance—at least as a legal form—of the Briand-Kellogg pledge. Besides all this, the department supervised the surprising completion of a trade understanding with Soviet Russia, expected to bring American businessmen a cool $30,000,000 a year. The agreement, salvages a little of what Americans expected when Russia was recognized.

Still the story comes back to the Supreme Court, and its enormous autumnal task. At least seven tremendous issues of major legislation will probably be before the court: the Bankhead cotton act because of alleged misuse of Congress's taxing power; processing taxes on grounds of wrong delegation of congressional power and misuse of the taxing authority; TVA on the grounds of impropriety of governmental power-distribution and selling; Wagner labor act on the ground of undue interference with private business; Guffey coal bill on the ground of congressional usurpation of authority; social security on the ground that the taxes are not devoted to a public purpose; holding company bill because of alleged confiscation.

What a docket for an election year!